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Anti-War Rally

Below, one of the participants in the demonstration wrapped in an American flag and holds a flower. At right, demonstrators swarm over peace monument, with protester on top waving a Viet Cong flag. In the background is the dome of the Capitol building.



Associated Press

200,000 in Washington Anti-War March

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—Anti-war marchers massed yesterday at a new rallying point in the Capitol, to urge Congress to end the Vietnam war...

President Nixon was at his retreat in Camp David, Md., and only the red robes stood in massed groups outside the executive mansion...

Soviet Spacemen Down; Flight's End a Surprise

Had Salyut Linkup for 5 1/2 Hours

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 25 (NYT)—The Soviet Union's three-man spacecraft Soyuz-10 made an unexpectedly early return to earth last night after having docked and flown jointly with the unmanned orbital laboratory Salyut for a period of five and a half hours yesterday.



END OF MISSION—Cosmonauts Nikolai Rukavishnikov, Vladimir Shatalov and Alexei Yeliseyev (left to right) at press conference in Karaganda yesterday.

India Charges Pakistan With Attack

CALCUTTA, April 25 (AP)—Pakistani troops in company strength fired across the border yesterday at the Indian village of Petrapole, a spokesman for India's border security force reported.

Saturday night and continued it into the early hours of today, Indian military sources at the border said, according to United Press International. Many of the shells landed on Indian territory, they said.

Reds Use New Tactics in Vietnam

SAIGON, April 25 (AP)—Communist-led troops kept up regional offensives in South Vietnam this weekend with half a dozen attacks that inflicted heavy losses on the allies.

Cong troops carried out the attacks with what allied intelligence officers call an "economy of force," and only 21 of them were known killed, despite a heavy pounding by U.S. bombers, helicopter gunships and artillery.

FBI Investigated a Professor Whose Son Visited Red Nation

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP)—Copies of a dozen more documents stolen from an FBI office in Pennsylvania have been mailed to newspapers, legislators and local groups, bringing to more than 50 the number of publicly released papers.

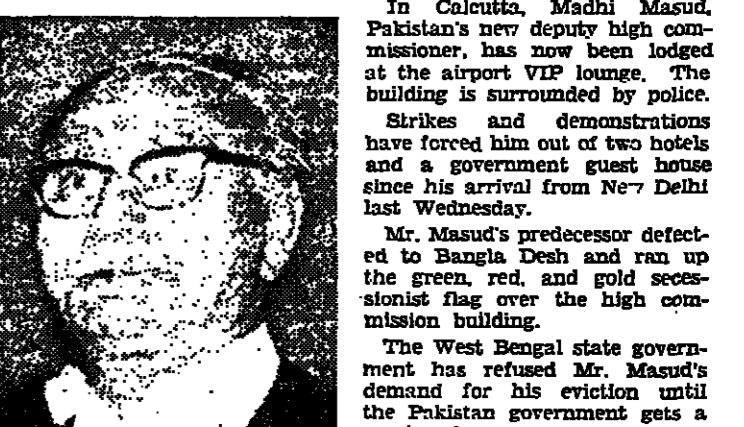
These disclosures were made in other documents: The FBI checked out a black student group at an Eastern college (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

South Vietnamese headquarters in Saigon described South Vietnamese casualties as "heavy." Field reports said 22 South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 52 wounded among the estimated 400 defenders. Headquarters said 21 North Vietnamese were killed.

Jonas Again President in Austria Vote

VIENNA, April 25 (UPI)—Austrian voters re-elected President Franz Jonas, 71, to a second, six-year term today.

Mr. Jonas, a Socialist, received 2,488,372 votes (62.79 percent) while his Conservative opponent, Kurt Waldheim, an ex-foreign minister and Austria's ambassador to the United Nations, won 2,225,368 votes (47.21 percent).



Keynote: Franz Jonas

Kaiser's Germany Weighed Plan to Invade U.S. in 1903

By Richard Severo

STONY BROOK, L.I., April 25 (NYT)—A candidate for a Ph.D. in history says he has uncovered evidence for the first time that Germany had a formal plan to attack and invade the United States at least 14 years before the United States entered World War I, in 1917.

War I, the kaiser denied there had ever been any plan of military or naval action against the United States. "The kaiser's memory had obviously faded," said Mr. Herwig. He documented the beginning of planning as the winter of 1888, when an ambitious young naval lieutenant named Eberhard von Manthey decided to formulate a theoretical war plan against the United States.



Kaiser Wilhelm II

German ancestry and reads the language with ease. He is 29 years old and earned a bachelor's degree in history at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver and a master's at Stony Brook. The invasion plans clearly outline the intentions, and frequently are done in the handwriting of Germany's top military leaders in the years leading up to World War I.

To Influence State Election West German Police Say Rightists Faked Kidnapping

BONN, April 25 (Reuters)—A rightist West German professor who once parachuted into Scotland in emulation of Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess, faked his own kidnapping, police said tonight. He was found tied to a tree in northern Bavaria early today.

Police who had been conducting a nationwide search for Berthold Rubin and his assistant Rudolf Metzger, who disappeared with him, said the pair faked their abduction and tried to put the blame on leftists.

Brandt Foes Win Local Vote, Keep Bundesrat Hold KIEL, West Germany, April 25 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's two government parties failed today in their attempt to eliminate a possible parliamentary block to their foreign policies.

# Tonton Macoutes Restore Order Funeral Cortège of Duvalier Swept by Unexplained Terror

By Homer Bigart  
FORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 25 (NYT)—With pomp and liturgy and a few touches of terror, this impoverished black republic yesterday buried its national leader, François Duvalier, the enigmatic dictator who ruled it for 13 1/2 years.

## Soviet Crew Surprises by Flight's End

(Continued from Page 1)  
abrupt by a Soviet rocket. The previous record payload was the 17-ton Proton-4, a cosmic ray satellite launched in 1968.

According to Tass, the joint Soyuz-Salyut experiment was scheduled in two stages. In the first, the Soyuz was brought automatically within 500 feet of the Salyut target vehicle. In the second, the Soyuz was approached manually and docked.

The docking, which took place at 0447 GMT yesterday, was not reported here until yesterday afternoon in an ambiguous Tass statement that mentioned "work on docking an undocking" involving the two vehicles.

The full extent of the activities was not revealed until an evening news program showed taped television pictures of the Soyuz-10 moving away from the Salyut-1.

A Soyuz-10 crew member, who returned to earth at dawn today, described yesterday's docking of his ship with the huge orbital laboratory Salyut as "a little like a train entering a railroad terminal."

The astronaut, Mr. Yeliseyev, was groping for words as he described the linkup to Soviet reporters after the Soyuz had ended an unexpectedly brief, 48-hour mission with a smooth landing in Kazakhstan.

"The orbital space station Salyut looked overwhelming," Mr. Yeliseyev said at a news conference at Karaganda, which was broadcast later by Moscow radio.

It began inexplicably on the flower-strewn avenue leading to the cemetery about a mile from the palace. It began not with a volley of shots or even a sudden scream. The city lay silent in the midday heat except for the dolorous music of the bands and the distant sullen banging of "cannons of condolence" in Heroes of Independence Square.

But suddenly the street was churning in a wild maelstrom of Haitians running madly about in search of an exit. Some fell against the metal shutters of closed stores. Two men fell out of sight down a manhole. A marching band dropped its instruments and ran. Militiamen armed with rifles and pistols at the ready ran about in circles shouting orders at the crowd.

It took several minutes to restore order. Then the slow march resumed, only to be interrupted a half hour later by the same inexplicable wave of fear that sent the crowds running into the side streets.

Behind the flower-covered hearse rode Duvalier's 19-year-old son and new president for life, Jean-Claude. The late ruler's widow, their six daughters, Marie-Denise, and her towering 6-foot-5-inch husband, Max Dominique, Haitian Ambassador to France, and their young daughters, Nicole and Simone.

All the bishops of Haiti were present on a platform at the end of the hall, and the Archbishop of Fort-au-Prince, François Fortin, their spokesman. Duvalier fought a successful battle with the Vatican for a "nationalized" clergy, and now even the archbishop is a Haitian.

The ritual of the mass was interrupted for the singing of a special ode to the leader, to the Choral movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

"We thank thee, François Duvalier, for having given so much to us," it said. "You are great and beautiful and just. Up there in the skies you will watch over our fatherland."

There was an eerie chorus of wailing from the crowd outside. Women screamed "Papa Doc, Papa Doc" as the cortege moved toward the cemetery.

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters)—Jean-Claude Duvalier, who has assumed the presidency following the death of his father, François Duvalier, told the French state radio Friday night that he would do his best to improve relations between his country and the United States.



MOURNING IN HAITI—The scene outside the gates of the National Palace in Port-au-Prince Saturday during funeral services for President François Duvalier.

## Ceylon Troops Pact Reported to Let A-Arms Remain for a Time in Japan

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—United States officials and foreign diplomatic sources have disclosed that for years a secret agreement with the Japanese government has permitted the United States to move nuclear weapons temporarily into Japan.

Although the exact form or date of the agreement could not be learned, the sources referred to it as a "transit agreement." Both the State Department and the Japanese Embassy here denied the existence of any such agreement.

The frequent visits of American warships and the landings of military aircraft in Japan have led many Japanese and foreign observers to believe that the United States was bringing nuclear weapons into the country.

In response to inquiries, a State Department spokesman flatly denied the existence of such an agreement, "secret or otherwise, written or oral."

After reversal, however, the United States will lose that right, since the Okinawa bases will be governed by the same rules that apply to American bases in Japan proper, where nuclear arms are not permitted permanently.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A medical team from the United States Air Force base at Lages, in the Azores, parachuted yesterday to the aid of a critically burned seaman aboard a Soviet freighter, a military spokesman said.

## Ex-Marine Describes '69 Foray U.S. Drive Into Laos Revealed

By Terence Smith  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—A former Marine lieutenant told a group of congressmen Friday that his unit penetrated nearly five miles inside Laotian territory in February, 1969, as part of a two-week "interdiction and ambush" mission.

The operation, the former soldier said, involved 1,500 U.S. Marines and was subsequently reported by the Military Command in Saigon as having taken place entirely within Quang Tri Province, South Vietnam.

It was the first time an incursion of this magnitude by American troops into Laos had been publicly documented here. In March, 1969, The New York Times reported that about 100 U.S. Marines had seized and held several hilltops just inside Laos.

The operations violated the much-abused neutrality of Laos, which was provided for in international agreements reached in Geneva in 1954 and 1962. The North Vietnamese also have used Laotian territory, however, to move men and material down the Ho Chi Minh Trail since 1965.

At the height of the 1969 mission, Mr. Carson said, about 1,500 American Marines were in Laos up to a limit of 8,000 meters or 4.8 miles. He said that they remained in Laos for 14 days, conducting search and ambush operations along Route 922, a major enemy supply route into the A Shau Valley.

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WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Two U.S. congressmen told North Vietnamese officials yesterday that if Hanoi released all U.S. prisoners the United States would be completely out of Vietnam by the end of this year.

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The adviser, who is staying at the government's state palace on the Phnom Penh riverfront, said he was summoned here from Saigon Wednesday to serve on the advisory committee with three other men, Phlo Preng, former ambassador to France, Au Chhoun, former ambassador to Thailand, and Phlo Preng, former minister of information.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Representatives of the six nations providing combat forces in Vietnam, including the United States, agreed Friday to replace combat forces with military training detachments as the Vietnam war winds down.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A U.S. naval flotilla of six warships, including an aircraft carrier, had ended a five-day anti-submarine warfare training exercise in the Indian Ocean, the Defense Department announced.

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## Ceylon Troops Pact Reported to Let A-Arms Remain for a Time in Japan

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—United States officials and foreign diplomatic sources have disclosed that for years a secret agreement with the Japanese government has permitted the United States to move nuclear weapons temporarily into Japan.

Although the exact form or date of the agreement could not be learned, the sources referred to it as a "transit agreement." Both the State Department and the Japanese Embassy here denied the existence of any such agreement.

In response to inquiries, a State Department spokesman flatly denied the existence of such an agreement, "secret or otherwise, written or oral."

After reversal, however, the United States will lose that right, since the Okinawa bases will be governed by the same rules that apply to American bases in Japan proper, where nuclear arms are not permitted permanently.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A medical team from the United States Air Force base at Lages, in the Azores, parachuted yesterday to the aid of a critically burned seaman aboard a Soviet freighter, a military spokesman said.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A U.S. naval flotilla of six warships, including an aircraft carrier, had ended a five-day anti-submarine warfare training exercise in the Indian Ocean, the Defense Department announced.

## 4 Advisers Ask Lon Nol To Form New Government

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 25 (UPI)—A committee of four senior advisers has asked Lon Nol to form a new government in which three deputy premiers

Athens Sees Nixon's Backing

Stans' 2-Day Visit Improves U.S. Relations With Greece

ATHENS, April 25 (NYT).—U.S.-Greek relations warmed significantly this weekend after a two-day official visit by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans. This visit was broadly interpreted here as a gesture of support by the Nixon administration for the military-backed regime.



Maurice H. Stans

Nixon Advisers Unfurl Capes On Spanish Fighting Calves

By Miguel Acoca

CORDOBA, Spain, April 25 (UPI)—White House special advisers Robert Finch and Donald Rumsfeld bravely faced the fighting calves of Don Manuel Benitez, who put on a moveable feast in their honor at his ranch outside this city of Roman and Moorish relics.

Don Manuel, better known as El Cordebo, the richest bull-fighter of them all, was a swinging shirt-sleeved host on a bright and clear Saturday afternoon.

The setting was a cliché out of Papa Hemingway: The calves were small and fast. The sand on the hilltop bullring shone like gold.

Affairs of state, however, were cast aside at the bullfighter's ranch. Mrs. Finch filmed her husband's passes, and Mrs. Rumsfeld cheered her husband during his turn on the sand.

Immediately after the "tenta," or the testing of the skill with the cloth by the would-be matadors, Mr. Finch and Mr. Rumsfeld flew off to Florence, Italy, accompanied by their respective wives and aides.

They are dealing with a number of pointed problems—drug smuggling, the morale of U.S. Embassy staffs, and reported racial discrimination among U.S. armed forces in West Germany.

Like Quarks in Atomic Tests U.S. Experts Cite Evidence Of Another Layer of Matter

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—A number of physicists believe that, through a variety of atomic experiments, they have begun opening the door to the innermost sanctum of matter.

In the first, and probably most important, of these experiments, conducted at the Stanford linear accelerator in Menlo Park, Calif., evidence has been found of internal components within the proton and neutron—once considered indivisible building blocks of the universe.

Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panovsky, director of the center, and his staff declared jointly that the results "appear to have uncovered another layer of matter."

Specifically they suggest the presence, in protons and neutrons, of points of electric charge that, in several respects, resemble the quarks and long-sought Quarks.

In 1964, Dr. Murray Gellmann of the California Institute of Technology pointed out that characteristics of the multitude of heavier subatomic particles, discovered in atom-smashing experiments, could be explained in terms of smaller building blocks that he called Quarks.

An intensive discussion is under way, here and abroad, as to the meaning of the new observations. But there is widespread belief that a new level within the atom, has been penetrated.

Such forces would dwindle any with which we have contact in daily life, such as gravity and magnetism.

In a recent assessment for the White House science staff, Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former head of the American Physical Society, wrote:

"Not Much Understood" "Not much is understood yet, but it seems most probable that we are touching here the most fundamental questions of nature and the universe."

"We have," he continued, "with a realm of entirely new phenomena, with a way of behavior of matter which was completely unknown and unexpected before, phenomena which may some day be of use in practical applications."

Dr. Weisskopf likens the situation to that, a half-century ago, when it became evident that the atom as a whole has internal structure—a compact nucleus surrounded by a cloud of electrons.

The discovery led to an understanding of the chemical properties of the elements and revolutionized both chemistry and physics.

It was subsequently shown that the nucleus itself has structure, being formed of clustered neutrons and protons. Now it appears that even these "elementary" particles have some sort of internal components.

While follow-up experiments are under way in laboratories throughout the world, the initial observation of such internal structure was made at Stanford. The two-mile accelerator there produces by far the most powerful electron beam in the world.

When the electrons hit their target, they are traveling at more than 99 percent of the speed of light [186,000 miles a second] and carry an energy of 30 billion electron volts.

The electrons in the beams have a wave-like motion whose wavelength decreases as the energy goes up. The shorter the wavelength, the smaller the objects that can be detected by the beam.

Thus it became possible to show that the nucleus is formed of particles (protons and neutrons). Now the Stanford accelerator beam is so powerful that it can detect objects one-fortieth the radius of the proton.

It was this that made possible the discovery of what seems to be concentrations of electric charge inside such particles.

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—Daylight saving time look effect today at 2 a.m. EST. Clocks were set forward one hour.

The system of providing an extra hour of daylight, technically known as advanced time, will be in effect until a return to standard time next Oct. 31 in all states except Arizona, Hawaii, Michigan and Indiana.

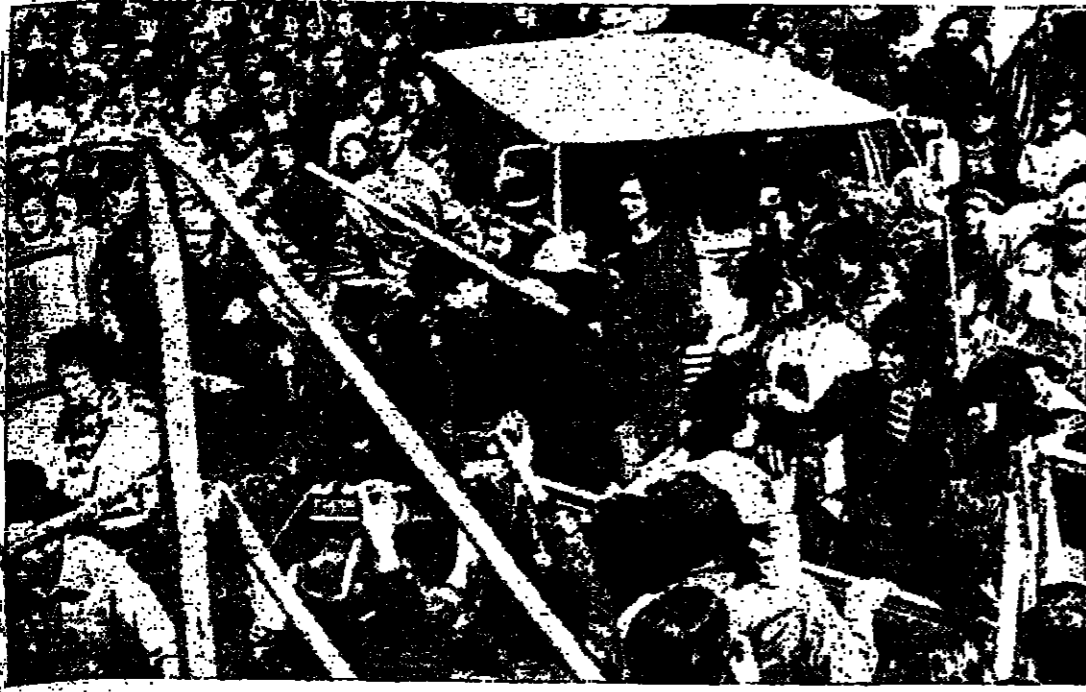
These states have enacted laws exempting themselves from the Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966, which mandates the annual change on the last Sunday in April to daylight time.

U.S. Clocks on Daylight Time

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SAN FRANCISCO RALLY—Mexican-American activists form speaker's platform at Golden Gate Park Saturday.

200,000 Join Washington March Against Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 1) but he added that "we'll get out, in six months or a year, if only to keep the pressure on."

Mostly, however, the crowd, as in the past, consisted of the young; the lovers holding hands, the bearded, the minority in suits and ties, the advocates of everything from women's liberation to gay liberation.

Together, they appeared to have demonstrated that, despite President Nixon's announced intention to deplete the war as an issue in the 1972 elections and despite widespread reports that students were disinterested in another march, the anti-war movement can muster a large gathering to support the demands for immediate peace.

Minor Scuffle There was one minor scuffle between a handful of opponents of the march and some of its participants. The police had arrested only half a dozen individuals at mid-afternoon.

The Rev. Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist preacher who is leading his third "Win the War" rally here on May 8, marched with five supporters on the signs of the anti-war crowd, with signs urging, among other things, the freeing of 1st Lt. William L. Miller Jr.

By and large, the crowd was unexcited. The familiar anti-war chants, some of them obscene, were yelled, but only intermittently and not for long. There was a profusion of Viet Cong flags and upside-down American flags, mostly carried rather than waved.

The scene was one of Americans who appeared more frustrated than furious, more persistent than volatile. They appeared more disinterested than before with the President as peace-maker, but still hopeful that pressure would bring a swift end to the conflict, against which some of them have been demonstrating since 1965.

One of the most enthusiastic speakers came after the introduction of former Navy Lt. (jg) John Kerry, who was a spokesman for 1,000 Vietnam veterans who demonstrated all week as the demand of yesterday's rally.

During the week, Mr. Kerry said, the veterans proved that, without picking up sticks, without striking up rocks, we can be heard.

Anti-War Proposals In the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee—which has been silent to Mr. Kerry on Monday—is considering six proposals to curtail or end the war. The measures range from one proposed by Sen. Vance Hartke, that withdraw American troops from Indochina at once, to one introduced by Sens. George S. McGovern, D. S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., to cut off all aid for military operations in Vietnam after Dec. 31, 1971.

There are counterparts to these measures in the House and Senate. The House has a similar measure introduced by Sen. Charles McNichols, D. Ore., who has introduced a similar measure in the House and Senate.

At the rally yesterday, although the war was clearly the target, there were numerous undercurrents of complaint about domestic problems.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said that she has spent billions in the planes and anti-personnel mines, our cities are dying of bankruptcy, our universities have some prisons, and millions of people live in a monitored police state.

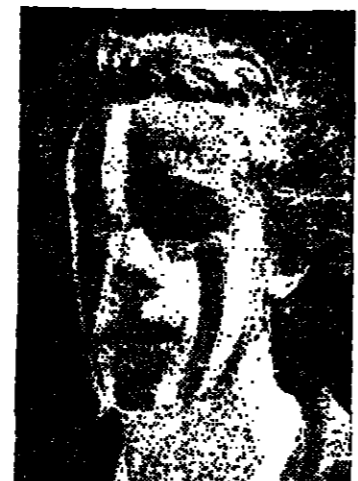
For in Vietnam MADISON, Wis., April 25 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has informed the University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal in a copyrighted interview that he will leave his cabinet post in 1973.

In Friday's edition of the student newspaper, Mr. Laird told Peter Greenberg, Cardinal reporter, that "four years as defense secretary is long enough. I'm not interested in being secretary of defense another four years."

The interview was conducted Thursday in Mr. Laird's Pentagon office. Julian Levine, a Defense Department public affairs official, who was present during part of the interview, confirmed that Mr. Laird planned to retire as secretary in 1973.

FOR in Vietnam MADISON, April 25 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor arrived here today for fresh look at the progress of demilitarization.

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A demonstrator in San Francisco painted his face to resemble the U.S. flag.

The number of participants was closer to 300,000.

The takeover of the platform was reportedly led by Abe Tapia, president of the Mexican American Political Association. Mr. Tapia was then joined on the platform by spokesmen and members of Indian and other Mexican American groups.

Flag Burned in London LONDON, April 25 (AP).—An American flag was burned in front of the U.S. Embassy yesterday in the first anti-Vietnam demonstration in London in more than a year.

Police estimated about 1,500 persons took part in the protest which was timed to coincide with others in the United States and Europe.

Three arrests were made although authorities described the demonstration as peaceful.

1,500 March in Rome ROME, April 25 (UPI).—A crowd of about 1,500 students and young leftists staged a peaceful protest march in the rain last night.

The youths carried signs attacking "American imperialism" during a quiet march from Piazza Venezia in the heart of Rome to the main railroad terminal. Following the march, they held a brief rally in a downtown Piazza.

Police said the demonstration occurred without incident.

12 Arrested in Dublin DUBLIN, April 25 (AP).—Twelve persons were arrested for disorderly conduct yesterday during an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. An American flag was burned and blood was sprinkled on the steps.

The protest involved several hundred demonstrators.

5,000 in Danish Protest COPENHAGEN, April 25 (UPI).—Despite near-freezing weather, about 5,000 Danes today protested the Vietnam war with a four-hour march around Copenhagen.

They then held a rally outside the U.S. Embassy, which was guarded by 300 policemen with 400 more in reserve around the corner. There were no incidents.

75 Protest in Beirut BEIRUT, April 25 (UPI).—About 75 American and Palestinian students from the American University of Beirut burned a mock American flag in front of the U.S. Embassy here today to protest the Vietnam war.

The flag bore a skull and crossbones in place of stars. There was no violence.

Alleged Leader In Cosa Nostra Indicted by U.S.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP).—Joseph Colombo Sr., listed by the Justice Department as one of New York's five Cosa Nostra bosses, has been indicted as czar of a \$10-million-a-year gambling ring.

Mr. Colombo has claimed the Justice Department was retaliating against him for his picketing of FBI headquarters here and his leadership of the Italian-American Civil Rights League.

The picketing last year was climaxed by a huge Italian-American rally at which demands were made that the government drop the terms "Mafia" and "Cosa Nostra."

The league contended Italians were being represented, unfairly, as synonyms for organized crime.

Mr. Colombo was arrested on the gambling charge April 3. The indictment accuses him and 30 others of conducting large-scale gambling operations in New York and on Long Island, involving horse racing and other sports as well as numbers.

Nixon Appoints Woman Recruiter

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon has given to Mrs. Barbara Hackman Franklin, a 31-year-old executive of the First National City Bank of New York, the job of finding suitable women to fill top positions in the U.S. government.

Mrs. Franklin, of Lancaster, Pa., was one of the first women to receive a degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in 1964. She became an assistant vice-president of the First National City Bank last year.

White House Lawn to Be Pasture For Nixon's Salute to Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—President Nixon plans to stage a miniature county fair at the White House May 7, with cattle, hogs, sheep and a host of farm exhibits, as a salute to American agriculture.

The administration, looking ahead to the presidential election of 1972 and the sometimes crucial farm vote, has invited 60 agricultural leaders, individual dirt farmers and their wives, and a group of rural youth to the White House to hear of administration policies and plans to help farmers and rural America.

The event will take place on the White House lawn. The livestock will come from the Department of Agriculture's research center at nearby Beltsville, Md. Farm machinery will be brought in and tagged with prices to demonstrate the cost of modern farming, the technology of planting and harvesting and the efficiency and productivity of American farmers.

Besides the President himself, the farm fair hosts will include Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture; Henry A. Kissinger, special assistant to the President for national security affairs; and John N. Mitchell, Attorney General. President and Mrs. Nixon will be the hosts for a White House dinner and program in the evening.

Senate Bill Would Curb Election Spending

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—Legislation that would limit the 1972 presidential candidates to spending \$13.9 million each on radio, television, newspapers, magazines and billboards was approved unanimously Friday by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Only half of that limit, or about \$7 million, could be spent on radio and television by the two nominees on the national ticket of each party. In 1968 the Republican ticket spent \$12.7

million on radio and television, and the Democrats \$6.1 million. The legislation would also impose spending limits for the five communications media, but no others, on all Senate and House candidates. All limits would be based on a formula allowing a maximum of 10 cents for each eligible voter with no more than 5 cents of it to go for radio and television, but with a minimum ceiling of \$60,000.

President Nixon vetoed last October a bill that would have limited only radio and television campaign spending. The measure

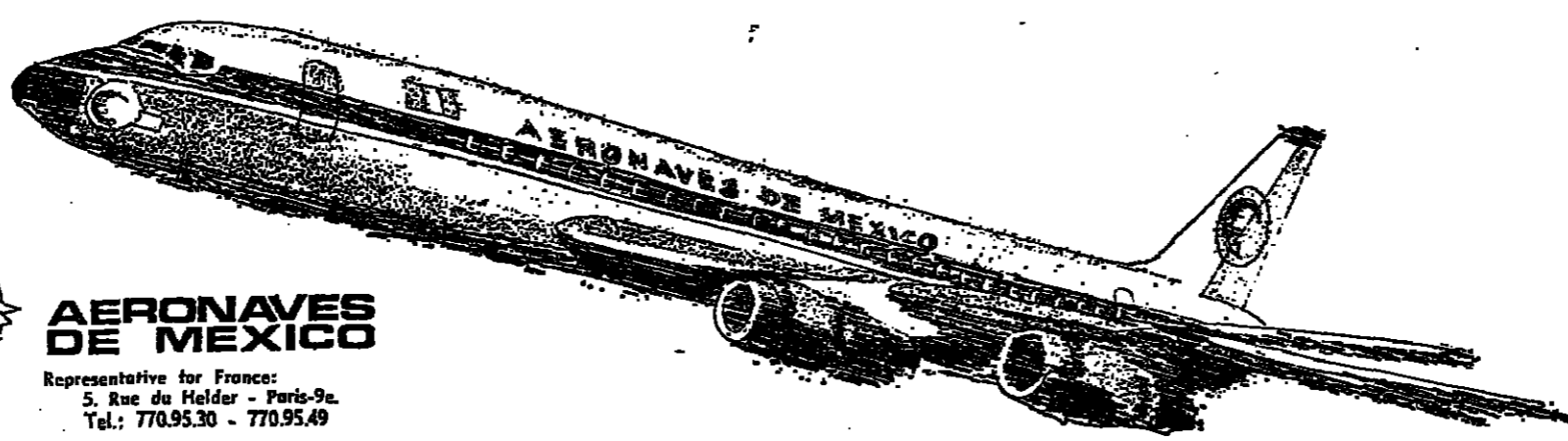
that came out of committee Friday meets some, but not all, of the administration's objections, voiced in the veto message and since.

Other major provisions of the new bill are the following: ● Repeal of the "equal time" law that circumvents television debates between the two major party presidential candidates by requiring participation by all minor party candidates as well. The administration wants the same privilege accorded to Senate and House candidates. ● A prohibition on any cam-

aign advertising that a candidate has not authorized as being within his spending limit. This would include ads by independent individuals or groups supporting the candidate or opposing his opponent.

● A requirement that electronic and non-electronic media charge political candidates their lowest rate during 45 days before a primary or 60 days before a general election. Industry sources estimate this would save candidates a third to a half of what they have been charged in the past.

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Obituaries

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Rogers, 88

DENVER, April 25 (NYT).—James G. Rogers, 88, an assistant secretary of state under President Herbert Hoover who had also been an educator, a poet, a lawyer, a naturalist and a leading citizen of Colorado, died Friday.

Mr. Rogers served in the State Department from 1931 to 1933. He handled for Secretary Henry L. Stimson negotiations with Canada for a treaty to develop the St. Lawrence Seaway.

He acted as liaison between the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations, staying on in Washington a year into President Franklin D. Roosevelt's term to advise him on the critical economic situation.

Mr. Rogers was born in Denver and graduated from Yale in 1905 and Denver University Law School in 1908. He was a reporter on the New York Sun in 1905-06.

Mr. Rogers served as assistant attorney general of Colorado in 1909-10 and practiced law in Denver until 1928.

He was dean of Denver University's Law School in 1927, dean of law at the University of Colorado from 1928 to 1935, and master of Timothy Dwight College and professor of law at Yale from 1935 to 1942.

During World War II he was deputy director of the Office of Strategic Services and chairman of the Strategic Planning Group.

Mr. Rogers was a member with the rank of minister, of the Allied Electoral Mission to Greece in 1946 and a member of the foreign affairs section of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in 1948.

In the 1950s he was president and chairman of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council which rehabilitated more than \$1 billion worth of defaulted foreign-government bonds.

Mr. Rogers, with Kenneth M. Spang, negotiated a settlement of the German debt in London in 1952.

In his youth Mr. Rogers wrote books of verse and later he wrote volumes on legal themes. He also wrote the songs "Dolores" and "Santa Fe Trail."

He was made a baron in 1945, shortly before he relinquished his post as chief of the air staff. After the war Lord Portal was appointed controller of atomic energy production and a top charge of the atomic energy re-

search and experimental establishment at Harwell. He held the post until 1951.

Dr. Carl H. Smith, NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—Dr. Carl H. Smith, 76, an internationally known authority on children's blood diseases, died Friday in New York Hospital.

Dr. Smith was the author of the classic textbook "Blood Diseases in Infancy and Childhood" and more than 100 papers on his specialty. The founder of the Children's Blood Foundation, he directed for many years the division of pediatric hematology at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center with which the foundation was associated.

Alexey Brodovitch, PARIS, April 25 (NYT).—Alexey Brodovitch, 76, former art director of Harper's Bazaar and teacher of many prominent photographers and illustrators, died April 15 in Le Thor, near Avignon, France, after a long illness.

Although he was regarded as one of the most influential teachers in photography, Mr. Brodovitch maintained that he did not believe in teaching.

"I am a can opener," he would say. His aim was to provoke students into discovering themselves. Among those whom he tutored were Richard Avedon, Irving Penn, Hiro, Bruce Davidson and Art Kane.

As art director at Harper's Bazaar, the fashion magazine, from 1934 to 1958, and as a kind of guru in what he termed his "design laboratories," Mr. Brodovitch was credited with having revolutionized fashion photography with his dynamic and experimental approach.

Mr. Brodovitch was born in Russia and served as a White Imperial cavalry officer before fleeing to France after the Bolshevik Revolution. In Paris he



Lord Portal in 1944

was involved with advertising and decorative art, then came to the United States in 1932, where he was discovered two years later by the editor of Harper's Bazaar, Carmel Snow.

Mr. Brodovitch and other staff members of the magazine were the inspiration for the 1957 movie "Funny Face," about a Greenwich Village bookworm who is transformed into a ravishing mannequin by a photographer, played by Fred Astaire—in real life, Mr. Avedon. Mr. Brodovitch was the model for Dovitch, the art director in the film.

House Jameson, NEWTOWN, Conn., April 25 (NYT).—House Jameson, 88, an actor who for many years played the role of the father in "The Aldrich Family" on both radio and television, died Friday. Mr. Jameson first gained prestige in radio as the lead in "Renfrew of the Mounted."

Angelo Lorenzo, SAGINAW, Mich., April 25 (AP).—Angelo Lorenzo, 71, musician and restaurateur who wrote the song "Sleepy Time Gal" in 1925, died Thursday.

Macmillan Claims Eisenhower Yielded 'All Power' to Dulles

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, April 25 (NYT).—Former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said Friday night that President Eisenhower, at the end of his first term, "had really surrendered all power" to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He cited Mr. Dulles himself as the source of that view. He said Mr. Dulles told him in 1956 not to bother about what the President said—"I write what he says."

Mr. Macmillan, who is now 77 years old, was questioned for an hour on the British Broadcasting Corporation television tonight. The interview was in connection with the fourth volume of his memoirs, "Riding the Storm," which was published last week.

In the book, Mr. Macmillan quotes an entry from his diary dated Dec. 13, 1956. Mr. Dulles was in London and came to see Mr. Macmillan who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The diary entry says: "He said that it was an error to believe that he and the Pres-

Chaban-Delmas Ends Visit to Yugoslavia

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, accompanied by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, returned here early today after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas ended his visit yesterday—the first by a French premier since the foundation of Yugoslavia—with a short tour of Croatia and Slovenia.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS Church of St. Eustache, Thursday, May 6, Wednesday, May 12, 9 p.m. (Valmalle) The A.L.P. and the Lumiere Spectacles present SOLOISTS, CHOIRS and ORCHESTRA "SOFIA OPERA" The 6th: BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 9 The 12th: FAMOUS RELIGIOUS OPERATIC CHOIRS

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Italy Orders Push to Clear Mail Backlog

Operation Expected To Require 3 Weeks

ROME, April 25 (UPI).—Despite an unprecedented emergency operation to clear away huge backlogs of mail, officials warned today that it might take three weeks to return the Italian postal service to normal.

They said that more than 2,000 tons of letters, printed matter and packages were piled in railway and postal terminals and in freight cars as a result of an almost uninterrupted 13-day slowdown in mail handling and delivery.

Postal and Communications Minister Giacinto Bosco ordered an emergency plan—"with no limit on spending"—until the mail service returns to normal. He said that it might cost \$16 million.

The action was taken after 180,000 postal, telegraph and telephone workers decided to suspend strikes after the government agreed Friday to introduce urgent legislation raising the pay of some postal employees.

Some officials said that the combination of Easter vacation and strikes cost the national economy as much as \$4.8 billion a day in unpaid bills and lost business.

Mr. Bosco plan includes using private automobiles to help move and deliver mail and plugging 14 state-owned DC-9 jets on special mail-only runs.

Meanwhile, Premier Emilio Colombo warned today that Italy's present economic and political difficulties could lead to a point where the people would welcome a strong-arm solution.

Mr. Colombo told a Rome commemoration of the fall of Fascism 25 years ago today that "clouds are forming on parts of our democratic horizon."

The premier said that his government wanted to introduce a reform plan that would humanize economic development, but he warned: "The danger is that, in the face of difficulties, indifference and aversion for liberty will arise."

In Palermo, Sicily, city officials asked the central government yesterday to order the army into Palermo to remove 2,500 tons of uncollected garbage. Authorities said that they feared the garbage would cause an epidemic.

Officials described the situation as "grave" and warned that the six-day strike by most of the city's 3,000-man sanitation force could not go on.

Palermo also was left without bus services yesterday after creditors seized the entire fleet of 100 buses to satisfy part of a \$640-million debt.

At Turin, 185,000 Fiat automobile workers said yesterday that they would begin a strike for better working conditions on Wednesday.

Fiat's management laid off 1,000 men in anticipation of the stoppage.

Four hundred farmers drove tractors through the center of Genoa yesterday to demand higher support prices. Municipal employees in the province of Rome said that they would strike for 24 hours tomorrow.

Teachers in technical schools announced a two-day strike next week. Unions representing workers on Italy's toll highways broke off pay and contract negotiations, threatening another round of strikes.

Turkey Drafting Martial Law to Curb Terrorism

ANKARA, April 25 (AP).—As the first move in a "law and order campaign" to halt urban terrorism, Turkey's government has sent to parliament a strict martial law bill allowing security forces to detain a suspect for up to a month without charges.

Parliament sources said the bill also would widen the authority of security forces to search buildings, censor the press and prevent strikes and demonstrations.

It would stiffen penalties for crimes committed under martial law. Turkey's military courts are traditionally tougher than civilian courts. The government would have to enact martial law before any of the provisions could be applied.

Premier Nihat Erim said the new campaign will "smash the heads of terrorists like a sledgehammer." Turkey has been plagued by urban terrorism including kidnappings, bank robberies, bombings and student violence.

Priests Request Married Clergy

GENEVA, April 25 (AP).—An assembly of European Roman Catholic priests at its closing session Friday approved a resolution calling for the ordaining of married men to the priesthood.

But the 80 delegates of European Priests' Councils sidestepped the issue of allowing priests to marry.

Observers at the meeting said that the assembly wanted to tackle the controversial question of celibacy by stages in order to get a favorable reaction from Rome. This means, the observers pointed out, that once the principle of ordaining married men is accepted by the Vatican, the question of priests in service could follow.



ANZAC DAY—Former German Afrika Korps officers Gen. Siegfried Westphal (center) and Gen. Friedrich Von Mellenthin (left) lay wreath at Auckland as New Zealand honored its World War II dead. At right is Noel Gardner, a member of Auckland's Ex-Servicemen's Organization, which invited the former German officers to the ceremony.

French Free 3 From Quebec After Premier's Departure

PARIS, April 25.—Three Quebec residents of Paris were released from custody Friday and at least 20 others released from police surveillance following the departure of Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa.

The three Quebecois removed into the provinces during the five-day official visit last week of Mr. Bourassa had been suspected of Quebec "separatist sympathies."

Judging from the testimony of one Quebecois put under police surveillance in Paris, however, separatists were not the only ones involved.

Robert Rose, 38, who instructs English philosophy at Nanterre University under the Franco-Quebec cooperation agreement, has written a dozen letters of protest already to officials and newspapers. Mr. Rose, who has never belonged to any political organization, nor, he states, had any relations at all with Quebec separatists or members of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, was called in by the police twice daily and even accused of being a separatist.

He was told to admit separatism, for there was nothing wrong with it. Mr. Rose, it appears, was put on the police list because he bears the same last name as Paul Rose, Quebec terrorist convicted of murdering Canadian Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

Robert Rose, who is not related to Paul Rose, protested bitterly to Canadian authorities, who finally succeeded in persuading the French Foreign Ministry to persuade the police to take Robert Rose off their lists.

However, it was not done before the police had threatened Mr. Rose with stronger measures if he didn't stop complaining.

Police surveillance of known dissidents during official visits has become a common practice in many countries in recent years, one official pointed out. In this case, however, Mr. Rose,

Bulgarian Party Re-elects Zhivkov First Secretary

VIENNA, April 25 (Reuters).—Todor Zhivkov, the 60-year-old Bulgarian Communist leader who has headed his party for 17 years, was today re-elected first secretary.

The tenth Bulgarian Communist party congress, ending today after a week's work, also re-elected all 11 members of the party Politburo in a demonstration of solidarity and continuity on the Soviet model.

Lachezar Avramov, one of the younger generation of Bulgarian Communists who dealt with foreign trade, was dropped as candidate member to the Politburo. In 1969, the Sofia authorities conducted a purge of high officials in some trade groups for exceeding their authority in transactions with the West.

The congress also elected a 147-strong Central Committee, approved a new party program, a five-year plan for 1971-75 and discussed a new constitution to replace the 1947 Stalin-type one.

Ray's Brother Jailed For Robbing a Bank

ST. LOUIS, April 25 (Reuters).—John Larry Ray, brother of the Rev. Martin Luther King's assassin, James Earl Ray, was sentenced to 18 years in prison here Friday for robbing a bank.

Ray, 37, whose brother was convicted of killing the civil rights leader in 1968, was jailed by U.S. District Judge William Webster for the \$83,000 armed robbery last October. Ray and three other men held up a bank in a St. Louis suburb,

Libya Warns Oil Firms to Invest More

If Recent Price Deals Are To Be Maintained

BEIRUT, April 25 (Reuters).—Libyan Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud warned yesterday that if the recent oil price agreement with Western companies is to hold good, his country must have faith in the government and carry out more investment and exploration.

Maj. Jalloud was speaking at a press conference in Tripoli, the Libyan capital. The conference proceedings were broadcast by Tripoli radio, monitored here.

Libya and 15 Western oil companies signed a five-year oil price stability agreement on April 2, raising the posted price of Libyan crude to \$3.45 a barrel, an increase of 90 cents.

Production Down Maj. Jalloud said Libyan crude production before the agreement stood at 4 million tons annually, yielding an income of 434 million Libyan pounds (about \$1.2 billion).

Though production was now 3.1 million tons, Libya's oil income after the agreement had risen to 723 million pounds (about \$2.1 billion), he said.

Maj. Jalloud, who negotiated the oil agreement, urged the companies to increase their production and make new investment and exploration.

Nigeria Oil Deal LAGOS, Nigeria, April 25 (UPI).—Nigeria will get more of the proceeds from the oil wealth under new agreements reached with the country's major producers, Shell-British Petroleum, the government announced yesterday. The deal could net Nigeria \$480 million a year.

The announcement also said the government is acquiring an immediate 35 percent interest in the French-owned Sotrap oil company and will increase its ownership share to 50 percent when Sotrap crude production increases 50 percent beyond its present capacity of 250,000 barrels a day.

Under the new agreement reached after weeks of negotiations with Shell-BP, the posted price for a barrel of Nigerian crude oil increases 8.5 cents to \$3.1.

Algeria Denies French Action ALGER, April 25 (UPI).—Algeria denied yesterday that French companies have suspended oil production in Algeria, all because it is too expensive following Algeria's recent raising of prices.

WHO Names Farth GENEVA, April 25 (NYT).—The World Health Organization announced Friday that Warren W. Farth, 42, of the United States will take up on Monday an appointment as assistant director general.

Music in Italy La Scala's New Staging Of a Donizetti Opera

By William Weaver MILAN.—It is customary at La Scala to devote this period, coinciding with the famous trade fair, to fairly standard repertory works, ideally suited to a large, mixed, international audience.

In fact, the Zeffirelli production of "La Boheme" is currently playing to sold-out houses, and the ever-popular "Rigoletto" is also in this month's program. But, for this same festive period, the Milanese theater likes to present a new staging: This year the choice has fallen on a relatively rare piece, Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," which has not been seen at La Scala since its premiere season 135 years ago.

"Maria Stuarda" has, however, been revived recently in other theaters. An excellent production, designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi and staged by Giorgio De Lullo, was mounted for the Florence Maggio Musicale festival and traveled from there to Rome, Naples, and Edinburgh with great success. La Scala is stubbornly anti-

It is very agreeable to look at. In a Victorian Gothic frame of wooden tracery and sliding rod-screens, Benois has created a misty, autumnal, elegiac world, suited to the opera's text and music. Mrs. Swann, representing her usual tasks, her marching soldiers and nervously awaiting the drama of the principals. It is a strange drama: The royal antagonists, Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland, meet only once, in the second act. The first act is dominated by Elizabeth; the third, by Mary, her boldness and her noble death. Shirley Verrett, as Elizabeth, was obviously influenced by Beate Davis.

The baritone swager, the abrupt turns, the (overstated) swaying hands: Vocally, she was in regal form, aggressively dramatic, and yet lyrical and feminine at the right moments. Caille's hapless Mary was unmatchable in the final scenes of husband-killer and tender farewell. In the dramatic confrontation of Act Two, her voice was occasionally forced and shrill. But it was a fine performance, all in all. The rest of the cast was more than adequate. Carlo Felice Cillario's conducting sometimes was too permissive, and the singers could over-indulge in held notes; at other times, he jogged along, insufficiently sensitive to the charms of this unfamiliar, appealing score.

Police Hold Swiss After 5-Day Siege In Zurich Suburb

ZURICH, April 25 (Reuters).—Swiss sauna bath owner Fernand Mueller gave himself up to police last night, ending a tense five-day drama during which he held an Austrian woman diplomat hostage at gunpoint and threatened to kill himself.

He surrendered after his wife Simone, and a reporter of the Swiss news agency ATS, Jurg Zbinden, were allowed into the suburban building by police.

Mrs. Mueller and Mr. Zbinden, who had been acting as contact man with Mr. Mueller, emerged only a few minutes inside. Mr. Mueller, 48, followed them outside.

Turks Feel Out China On Diplomatic Tie

ANKARA, April 25 (UPI).—Turkey has initiated direct contacts with Peking with a view to establishing diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Ceman Olcay said today.

Mr. Olcay said the pro-Western government of Peking, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has been "studying the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China for some time."

Libya Will Continue to Seek Formula for Reopening Canal

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, April 25 (NYT).—The Israeli government review of the latest diplomatic exchanges with the United States today and approved further discussions to a formula for the re-opening of the Suez Canal.

Sadat Meets Leaders on Peace Moves

CAIRO, April 25 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat today met with the 150-member general committee of the Arab League—Egypt's only party—on latest peace moves and other developments in the Middle East.

Art Speculators, Orgers Get 5-10 Years in Russia

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI).—A supreme court of the Russian Federation has sentenced leaders of a gang of art speculators, and antique dealers to terms ranging from 5 to 10 years, the daily news-trust said today.

S. Doctor Notes Progress Toward Diabetes Device

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP).—Medical researchers Friday reported a breakthrough in the development of an artificial pancreas which could help many diabetics who must receive insulin daily.

Thant, Jarring To Meet Today

BERN, April 25 (UPI).—United Nations secretary-general U Thant and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, J. J. Jarring, arrived today in Bern to attend a meeting tomorrow of the UN coordination committee, which oversees relations among the various UN organizations.

Miss Shift Envoy

GENEVA, April 25 (NYT).—The Swiss Foreign Ministry announced Friday that Giovanni De Michelis, Swiss ambassador to Brazil, was released last week after being held captive by Brazilian guerrillas for nearly two weeks. He has been appointed ambassador to Japan.



ROYAL CELEBRATION—Jordan's King Hussein and his wife, Princess Muna, help their twin daughters blow out the candles on their twin birthday cakes during a celebration in Amman yesterday of their third birthday. Princess Zein is on the king's lap, while Princess Aisha is being held by her mother.

MiG-23 Seen Giving Russia Mideast Edge

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—Authoritative United States sources believe that the Soviet Union has shifted the strategic balance in the eastern Mediterranean in its favor by sending two new types of fighter planes to Egypt.

Two Assumptions

The Sixth Fleet's freedom of operation in the eastern Mediterranean basin has rested on two assumptions, the first being that the fleet's Phantoms are superior to any planes possessed by the Russians or their allies in the Middle East.

Golan Heights Duel

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI).—Israeli troops and Syrian-based guerrillas fought a 15-minute mortar duel across the Golan Heights cease-fire line last night, military sources said today.

Overflight Protested

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI).—Israel complained to the UN trustees supervision authorities that two Egyptian Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers flew over its positions along the Suez Canal today.

Tornadoes Kill 4 In Southern U.S.

IDEAL, Ga., April 25 (UPI).—Tornadoes ravaged Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina Friday. Four persons were killed and at least 30 others injured, officials said.

Russian Note Protests on U.S. 'Terror'

N.Y. Bombing Called Part of a Campaign

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union "resolutely" protested to the United States yesterday over an "organized campaign of terror" against Russians in America and warned that the U.S. government would be responsible for the consequences if it wasn't stopped.

Moscow Bomb Scare

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—An unidentified caller told a U.S. Embassy officer Friday night that there was a bomb in the embassy building, but a check by Marine Corps guards turned up no bomb, the embassy said yesterday.

Park Promises He Won't Seek 4th Term in '75

SEOUL, April 25 (AP).—South Korean President Chung Hee Park promised a crowd of about 400,000 people here today that he will not seek a fourth consecutive term in 1975.

50,000 See 3 Die

LAGOS, April 25 (Reuters).—Three men convicted of armed robbery were shot here yesterday in the first-ever public execution, watched by a jostling crowd of 50,000.



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# U.S. Sky Marshals' Credo: 'Shoot First'

By Bill Terry

WASHINGTON (WP)—About 1,000 unidentified sky marshals, trained here at Ft. Belvoir, are now flying the commercial routes armed with 38-caliber pistols.

If a plane hijacker makes his intentions clear and is armed, the marshals are prepared to fatally shoot him without warning or question.

Fortunately there have been no shoot-outs on any American hijacked planes—and in the London plane recently hijacked, the hijacker was unarmed and was arrested peacefully.

The American sky marshals now in service (including four women) are post-graduates of the Ft. Belvoir training center, and are officially called Customs Security Officers. They work in teams.

Officials at Ft. Belvoir note that most of the 107 hijackings of the past ten years were the work of fanatics, but were not less dangerous to passengers for that.

The sky marshals are not armed with Mace or other chemical weapons to incapacitate a hijacker. Instead they are trained to shoot to kill with hollow-lead bullets that shatter upon impact. To qualify the marshals must be able to discharge 12 bullets in 25 seconds, and all shots must be accurate enough to hit and kill a man at 45 feet.

If one of the bullets should miss the target and go through the wall of the plane, an explosive decompression would occur, authorities said, causing the plane to crash. That is one reason the marshals are trained to kill an armed and threatening hijacker without any ifs, ands or buts.

The marshals are known only to the crew and are assigned to various sections or compartments of the plane and function independently of each other except in case of trouble.

There is no regular, pre-arranged or in-flight plan for these officers to put into action during a hijacking. It all depends on the situation.

The only pre-arranged aspect is a set of hand signals worked out by the team that resembles those of a third-base coach in a baseball game. There is no verbal communication between the marshals.

A pre-flight briefing, however, is held between the airliner captain and crew and the marshals during which any problems (such as the presence of a known underworld figure aboard) are discussed.

The "super-vel" slug (for velocity) is designed to explode and kill when striking anywhere near a vulnerable area of the body.

Sky marshals also carry a set of handcuffs and a blackjack.

The training course at Ft. Belvoir lasts four weeks and concentrates largely on target practice. Many marshals are former police officers or government agents. Most are in their 30s or 30s.

The training includes a course in judo and agents are skilled in the use of a knife and hand-to-hand fighting with fists.

The course includes what is called "putting out a line" of talk or a cover story the marshal is prepared to use in talking with a hijacker. These stories vary and include a hometown story, an occupation, destination and reason for traveling. Occupations are usually generalized and not particularly interesting. In order to reduce curiosity, "We keep it simple," one said.

The marshals are told to keep to themselves. They are not allowed to sleep (even rest), drink or watch movies. They are most often conservatively dressed, though this is not mandatory.

Age limits on male sky marshals are 21 to 50; for women, 21 to 30.

Most of those graduated are white, but some are black, some Mexican-American and a few Oriental.

The stated mission of a CSO is "to observe passengers and prevent piracy." Prevention is heavily emphasized. The airlines, which were cool to the idea of armed agents aboard flights in the beginning, now make available any information revealed in the airline profile check.

The heart of this check is an instrument called a "magnetometer," an electronic sensor that reveals metal objects concealed on a passenger or in his luggage.

The luggage may be opened and the passenger subject to a body search. In extreme situations no part of the body, usually as narcotics agents or in some way protecting U.S. government property.

The sky marshal program is

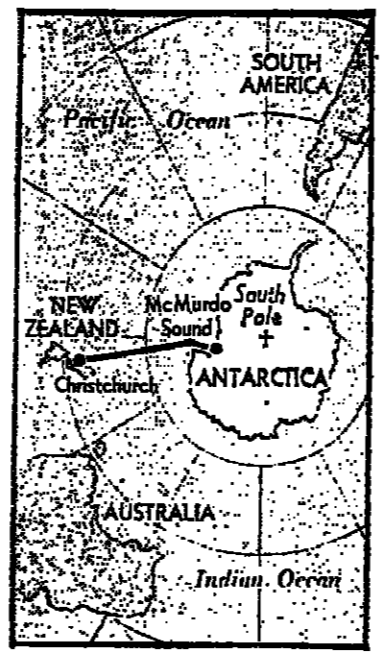
line profile are passenger characteristics and behavior. Persons of Latin heritage are given special attention because of the frequency of hijackings to Cuba and other Latin American countries. The same is true of Arabs because of the activities of the Popular Front and el-Fatah. Blacks with Afro hairdos are given a second look. So are foreigners who may simply "look suspicious."

Marshals are now flying out of most major U.S. air terminals on the seaboard but are not restricted to them: Air centers such as Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and Tucson are embarkation points for these officers, who fly two months running, then spend one month on the ground, usually as narcotics agents or in some way protecting U.S. government property.

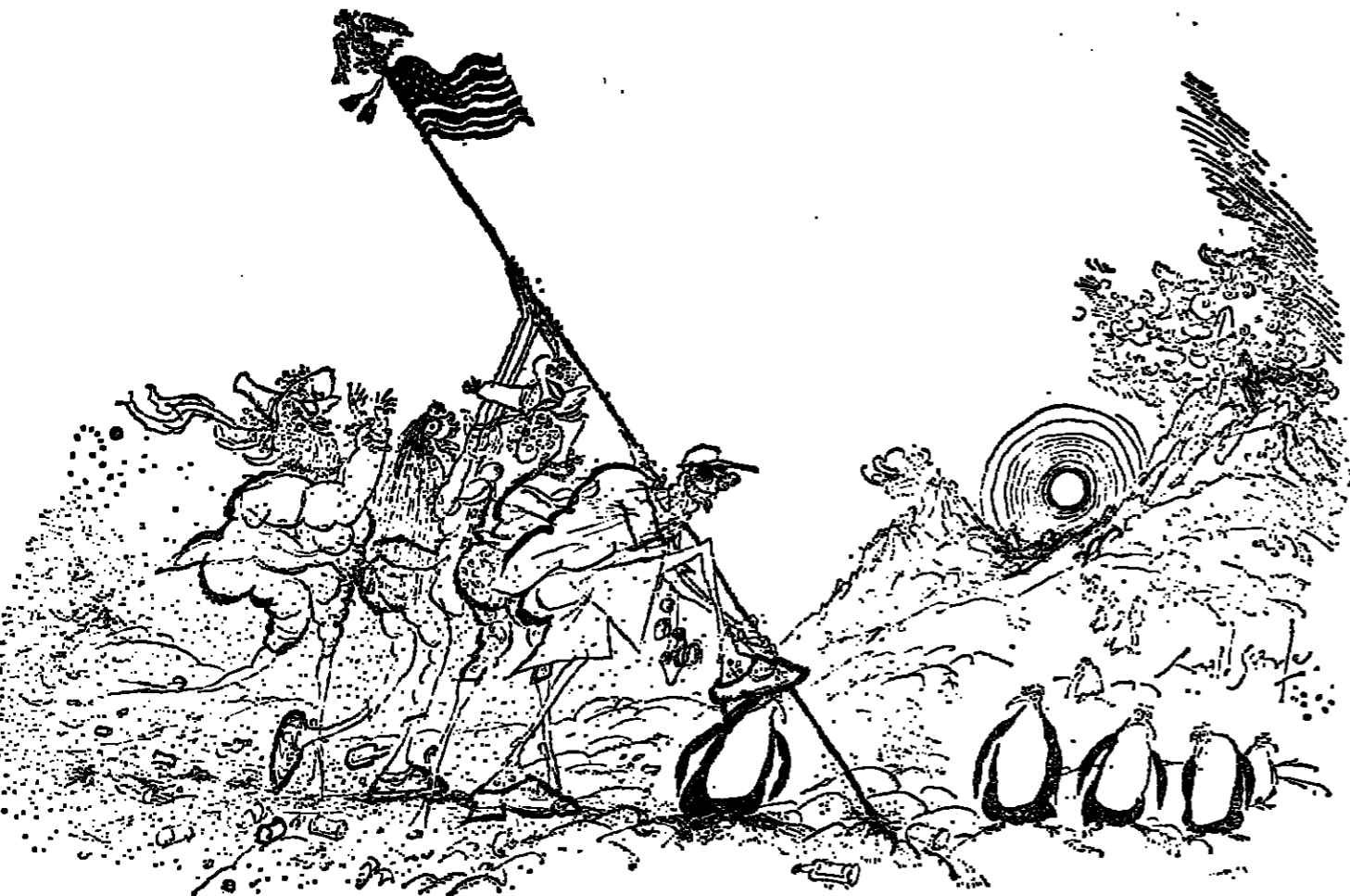
The sky marshal program is

still largely in what one agent called a "state of flux." It has not been in existence long enough to have developed firm and tested plans ready for implementation in case of emergencies. "It is changing constantly," the agent said, "as new reports come in from the field."

One already-experienced problem area is that of "super fatigue." A flight from Los Angeles to London lasts 17 hours, during which a marshal is not allowed to sleep. Some flights from Sydney, Australia, for example, to Los Angeles are even longer. Sky marshals have been trained and conditioned "to force themselves to function under stress for periods of 24 hours." But after that, and sometimes before, officials said, a "man will begin to break down. His body resists, and it is no longer a mental thing."



## In the Antarctic, the Visitors Are Giving the Admiral Fits



WHICH WAY TO THE SOUTH POLE?—The tourists are coming to Antarctica in surprising numbers and it is true that they sometimes get into difficulties and call on the Navy for help.

# The South Pole as a Tourist Attraction

By P.J. Laine

McMURDO STATION, Antarctica.—Rear Adm. David F. Welch, the gruff and blunt commander of the United States naval station here at the bottom of the world, doesn't like tourists—at least, not those who have the gall or spirit of adventure, depending on how you see it) to want to visit this awe-inspiring continent the size of Mexico and the United States combined. It got to the point last summer—the antarctic summer has just ended and winter darkness has descended until August—that the admiral was quoted in a New Zealand newspaper headline as having said, "Tourists give me fits."

Adm. Welch disputes the wording of that quote, but vigorously proclaims that the Navy has better things to do than chaperone tourists in "the most unforgiving place I have ever seen." The tourists are indeed coming in here in surprising numbers, and it is true that they occasionally get into difficulty and call on the Navy for help. Still, nobody owns this vast ice shelf—16 nations including the United States and the U.S.S.R. have signed a treaty recognizing Antarctica as a no-man's-land and barring all military activity here—and tourists, accordingly, have, or ought to have, at least some rights. One can imagine this sort of dispute arising 50 years from now on the moon.

Modern means of transportation, lightweight survival clothing and equipment, and even the enterprise of one adventurous travel agent lately have brought Antarctica within reach of a good many adventurers. Lindblad Travel, Inc., has cruised the Finnish-built luxury icebreaker Lindblad Explorer on two voyages to Antarctica, carrying 65 passengers and a crew of 60.

"There is enormous tourist interest in the Antarctic, if for no other reason than that visitors can now see what they once only read about in books," reports a spokesman for the agency. Next year, Mr. Lindblad plans no fewer than three cruises here. Other visitors have come in private planes, and still others have been intrigued by the possibility of extensive exploration of the ice shelf in snowmobiles.

Indeed, the Navy has been approached by a Kansas City construction man seeking information about the Antarctic because he says he plans to build a Holiday Inn here. The motel chain, however, says it has no official plans for any such project—not for the time being, anyway. From South America have come queries about air service to Antarctica, and there has also been some rather far-out talk about establishing a "University of the Antarctic" somewhere on this frozen vastness.

Problems with tourists began here for the U.S. Navy three years ago when a pioneer Lindblad polar cruise ship, Magga Dan,

got trapped in the ice. The Navy had to pull it free. An official of the agency describes the incident as "very minor" and recalls that the 20 passengers aboard celebrated their immobility in the clutches of the ice with a shipboard party while a Navy icebreaker came to the rescue. "There was no danger," he says. "The Navy just had to give it a tug." From Adm. Welch's point of view, however, freeing the Magga Dan meant diverting an icebreaker from its normal work for six hours.

Last year, the Navy came to the rescue again, this time for an aging daredevil named Max Conrad, Mr. Conrad, a 68-year-old resident of Arizona (who achieved some celebrity as the "Flying Grandfather"), was piloting his twin-engine Piper Astec around the world and he hoped to visit both poles. The Navy did not want to grant Mr. Conrad permission to attempt a landing on its airstrip in Antarctica, but finally relented after the intervention of another flying grandfather, Sen. Barry Goldwater, who became interested in Mr. Conrad's adventure. Mr. Conrad then negotiated the landing successfully, but his plane came to grief during the take-off attempt. The Navy flew him out to New Zealand, and Mr. Conrad's Piper Astec is now slowly vanishing beneath polar snowdrifts beside the Navy's runway.

Even the Navy's own flights are hazardous because of sudden changes in the weather here. A few months back, for example, a Navy Constellation, having completed the ten-hour flight from Christchurch, New Zealand, and having nearly exhausted its fuel supply, encountered a much-dreaded "white out" where visibility falls virtually to zero. Groping its way down, the plane was caught in a crosswind and crashed on the runway.

Miraculously, none of the 80 passengers on board was seriously hurt, although it took rescue vehicles nearly a half-hour just to locate the wreckage of the plane on the runway.

The incident that inspired Adm. Welch's perhaps apocryphal put-down of tourists involved a Minnesota businessman and explorer named Walter Pederson who made his way to the North Pole with a caravan of snowmobiles on April 19, 1968, and would now like to crown his exploit by making a similar trip to the South Pole. Last year, Mr. Pederson raised \$350,000 to bankroll his new expedition, packed his crew of explorers, four snowmobiles and supplies in a Super Constellation and got as far as New Zealand at which point Adm. Welch refused to give him permission to land on the Navy's airstrip here.

**Temperature Too High**

The admiral said the antarctic summer weather (during which the temperature soared from minus 100 up into the low 40s) had made the ice runway

too soft to accommodate safely a heavily loaded wheeled airplane such as Mr. Pederson proposed to land. (Navy planes are fitted with skis.) Furthermore, Adm. Welch argued, Mr. Pederson "has not done his homework." He did not have enough gas for his snowmobiles to get to the South Pole, and back, nor enough fuel for his Super Constellation to make the return flight to New Zealand, the admiral said, and the Navy is not in business to operate a gas station in Antarctica.

"When you go on a 1,300-mile walk in the antarctic," the admiral added in an interview recently, "you don't just sort of do it casually, like you were going on a picnic. This is the most unforgiving place I have ever seen. It doesn't allow you to make a mistake. If you do and get away with it, you are pretty lucky. After all, people have frozen to death five feet from a hut—because they couldn't find it."

From New Zealand, Mr. Pederson argued with Adm. Welch by radio. The argument was finally settled, for the present at least, when winter darkness closed over Antarctica and Mr. Pederson flew home to Minnesota. But he plans to return. Interviewed by telephone recently, Mr. Pederson disputed the admiral's contention that his expedition was not sufficiently provided with fuel. He was carrying nearly four and a half tons of gas, he said, and that was adequate. He had even invited Adm. Welch to fly to Christchurch to inspect his equipment and provisions, Mr. Pederson added, but the admiral had declined.

**Slept at North Pole**

Mr. Pederson also asserted that he was no antarctic picnicker. "I certainly ought to know (the dangers)," he said. "I once slept in a tent with no heat in minus-65-degree weather on the North Pole." He added that he could not understand why Adm. Welch had told him by radio that he knew nothing of his plans until he had arrived in New Zealand. Before leaving the United States, the Minnesota explorer explained, he and his crew had had a personal interview with President Nixon during which the President gave them a flag to carry to the South Pole and also declared that he was certainly "proud that some of the early American pioneering spirit is still alive today."

An indomitably cheerful man, Mr. Pederson said, "You know, we failed our first year on the North Pole expedition, too." But he expressed confidence that next year he will succeed in becoming "the first man to get to both ends of the earth by surface travel." For his expedition next season, Mr. Pederson says, he will file more complete plans for his trip with the Navy. These plans will call for spending a week here at McMurdo, taking 25 days for the snowmobile trip to the

South Pole, and then returning to McMurdo by helicopter.

A spokesman for the Navy's Operation Deep Freeze says they do not oppose the Pederson expedition, but adds that "the U.S. government's only stipulation on tourists coming to the antarctic is that the expeditions will meet satisfactory safety standards; they will be entirely self-sufficient, and their members will comply with all the Antarctic Treaty agreements concerning conservation and preservation of the antarctic continent."

**Continuing Study**

The Navy came down to Antarctica to stay in 1967 for the start of the International Geophysical Year. Its mission then was to provide support for scientific expeditions on this ice shelf. Since almost all of the supplies brought here are transported by ship, the Navy was the logical choice for the job. At present, some 175 researchers for the National Science Foundation (the number falls to 22 in the Antarctic winter) are continuing the study of this once living continent now crushed beneath seven cubic miles of ice. And so the Navy's support unit, called Operation Deep Freeze and numbering 2,500 men in the summer but only 190 in the winter, remains too. The Soviet Union also maintains six nonmilitary bases on the continent.

McMurdo Station is perhaps the most unusual tourist port of call in the world. The first extraordinary sight to greet the visitor is an active volcano, Mount Erebus, which dominates this island and, incredibly, trails white smoke from its 12,400-foot icy cone. When the sun goes down in April, a rosy glow from Mount Erebus relieves the desolation of the winter personnel who remain behind, cut off from the world except by radio. The tourists miss this, of course, since the summer sun never even dips near the horizon. It often edges the temperature above the freezing mark and makes a mush of McMurdo's cinder-strewn streets.

McMurdo is a hut city situated on the ice atop Ross Island, which is only a short distance from the continental ice mass. The permanent ice shelf ends here at the Ross Sea, but most of the year there is no visible break, because the sea too is frozen over, so thickly in fact that planes land on it.

But in mid-January, sometimes overnight, the ice in McMurdo Sound, an inlet to the west of Ross Island, breaks away and floats north, leaving 80 miles of open water—unbroken except for whale spouts—between McMurdo and the Prince Albert Mountains to the west.

P. J. Laine is the news editor of the Washington bureau of Knight Newspapers. The article appeared originally in The New York Times.

## Zhivkov and Brezhnev Arm in Arm Shiny Sofia Shows Off Loyalty

By Dan Morgan

SOFIA (WP)—Drop a candy wrapper on the spotlessly clean streets of Sofia and the shrill blast of a policeman's whistle sounds out a sharp reprimand. Heads snap around: the violator stoops and retrieves his litter, chastened and slightly shaken.

While Bulgarians sleep, crews of street cleaners hose down the wide boulevards and vistas of the capital. During the day, women zealously manure the flower beds behind the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitroff, where the late Communist leader lies embalmed inside a lighted glass case.

In its cleanliness, its vigilant traffic policemen, its wide streets and shiny if somewhat anti-septic skyscraper hotels, Sofia resembles no city in Eastern Europe so much as East Berlin.

As in East Germany, order and discipline are the hallmarks of Bulgaria, as it enters what was formally proclaimed by the 10th Communist party Congress that met here last week as the "developed stage of socialism."

And nowhere are those virtues more evident than in Bulgaria's loyal adherence to its principal benefactor, the Soviet Union.

Under Soviet patronage, Bulgaria has emerged as a semi-industrial state, with 54 percent of its population living in urban areas and agriculture officially accounting for only a quarter of the national product. In the last five years it doubled its production of electric power, plastics, cement and fertilizers and tripled steel output while making almost no concession to such alleged marks of creeping capitalism as small-scale private enterprise, decentralization or limited market mechanisms in the economy.

Under Soviet protection it has also won a respite from the war and instability that wracked it for centuries. Czarist Russia liberated Bulgaria from 500 years of Ottoman domination in 1878, but between 1912 and 1944 it was involved in two Balkan conflicts and two World Wars. Between the wars there was a soldiers' rebellion, an abortive Communist insurrection, four army coups and innumerable political twists and turns.

Bulgaria's special relationship with Russia, partly historical, partly romantic, partly a product of self-interest, cannot therefore be dismissed as pure servility. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev himself last week described Bulgaria as "sovereign."

But peace and rising prosperity are the rewards for what some Western diplomats feel is increasing Soviet predominance in all spheres of life, a phenomenon which they say has become more accentuated since the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet buildup in the Mediterranean.

"The Bulgarian Communist party and the Bulgarian people need Bulgarian-Soviet friendship the way all living things need sun and air," party leader Todor Zhivkov told the congress delegates last week. "Friendship Forever," proclaim huge signs displayed throughout the Bulgarian capital. On the Lenin Boulevard a giant red drape shows Zhivkov and Brezhnev striding arm in arm.

No personality cult surrounds Zhivkov, as it does (for quite different reasons) President Tito of Yugoslavia or Walter Ulbricht of East Germany. Instead there is the cult of friendship with the Soviet Union.

All last week awed schoolchildren filed through the Museum of the Revolution, which traces the history of the Bulgarian Communist party from its founding in 1891, and, incidentally, outlines its close bonds to the Russian Bolsheviks.

According to Western diplomats, the proposed Bulgarian constitution, to be adopted later this year by referendum, is the first in Eastern Europe

to formally link its foreign policy to the Soviet Union. And the new five-year development plan calls for further integration of the Bulgarian economy with that of the Soviet Union, a process that is already well under way. This will mean more specialization by Bulgarian industry. Bulgaria, for example, is producing batteries for Fiat cars built in the Soviet Union, and taking payment in the form of Fiat for the Bulgarian market.

Meanwhile, Moscow is said to be building one of its largest new embassies in the world here and to be preparing to pour 350 million roubles (\$58 million) in credits into Bulgaria in the next five years.

Western diplomats also say that Bulgaria is receiving highly advanced military equipment for its army, though one diplomat said it "probably was not quite as advanced as what is on the west bank of the Suez Canal," a reference to Soviet aid to Egypt.

The visit of Brezhnev to Sofia for the party congress indicated the sincerity of the Soviet commitment to Bulgaria.

In the ideological and cultural sphere, Western analysts believe that Bulgaria is a useful Soviet proving ground for ideas that could be tried later in the Soviet Union. The "new economic mechanisms" introduced on Jan. 1, for instance, contain important innovations such as the creation of giant farm conglomerates which are to be run on industrial lines and which eventually will eliminate differences between factory and farm labor. In some respects, the Bulgarian economy, which continues to be centrally planned, rigid and resistant to any revisionist thinking, seems an orthodox alternative to the liberal, decentralizing reforms that have been winning respect all over Eastern Europe for the Hungarians.

A strong Bulgaria, said one diplomat, is also valuable to the Soviets as a potential "cat's paw" in the Balkans—the main Soviet ally and strategic bastion in an area where neighboring countries run the political spectrum from pro-Chinese Albania to military-ruled Greece.

For this reason, it does not surprise observers here that Bulgaria has begun to take the initiative for a Balkan-wide security arrangement. This would fit well into the Soviet Union's drive for a European security conference and would also form links and extend Soviet-bloc interests to countries outside the Warsaw Pact in southeast Europe.

Meanwhile, daily life is not all drab in Sofia. The city and its carefully laid-out city parks are full of promenading people, and the cafes are crowded. The rooftop restaurant and bar of the Hotel Hemus attracts young Bulgarians at night who look out at a brightly lit city that no longer qualifies as "the big village," as it once was called.

Yet the rigidity of the regime gives life an orthodox hue. Guests at the Hemus must pass muster by the doorman, for instance, and occasionally Western guests are challenged for their identification.

The main artistic attraction in town during the party congress was an exhibition of Bulgarian socialist realist painting, where the emphasis is on steel workers, chemical plants and life on collective farms. The only relief from the genre is a rather freely rendered portrait of American radical Angela Davis by artist Vladimir Genesovski.

Despite the influx of hundreds of thousands of Western European tourists each summer, Bulgarians' contact with foreigners is sharply limited. An American diplomat last week threw a cocktail party to which 24 Bulgarian journalists were invited. None showed up.

## How Israel Dealt With Its Own 'My Lai'

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON—Israel had a My Lai-type massacre in 1956, and the trials that followed it represented the first time an unvanquished democracy prosecuted and convicted its own military for mass murder of unarmed civilians.

The slaughter of 43 Israeli Arabs—men, women and children at the village of Kfar Kasim offers a useful precedent in considering the crime and the punishment of My Lai.

It happened on the first day of the Sinai war, Oct. 29, 1956, when Israeli forces struck out toward the Suez Canal and hit at fatefulay terrorists across the Jordanian border.

A 5 p.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew was imposed on border Arab villages like Kfar Kasim, with orders to frontier police (from their army commanders) to enforce it strictly and shoot violators.

Villagers left for their fields or work in nearby Tel Aviv before the curfew was announced. They were "coming home in all innocence," as Premier David Ben-Gurion later said, after the deadline, when the police units spotted them.

The police battalion commander, Maj. Shmuel Malini, radioed the army regional chief, Col. Issachar Shadmi, for instructions on what to do with the

Arabs. "May Allah have mercy on their souls," the colonel replied equivocally.

Forty-three Arabs were murdered without warning and "in cold blood," the court-martial later found, and another 14 wounded.

Two days later the Israeli government began an investigation. Six weeks later Ben-Gurion disclosed the massacre to parliament, announced that compensation had been paid, and promised court-martials against 11 Israelis—given 12—accused of having given or obeyed "an illegal order."

The My Lai incident in Vietnam took two years to surface, and some U.S. officers have been accused of covering it up. Kfar Kasim occurred within Israel, however, not 9,000 miles away. It is doubtful Israel could have hushed up the matter, even if it tried, but in any event it acted with alacrity.

About \$224,000 was paid to heirs of the victims. The amount was set by a committee of two Arabs and two Jews chosen by the mayor of a neighboring Jewish village which had long enjoyed good relations with Kfar Kasim. The Arab elders of Kfar Kasim agreed to accept the committee's judgment, but some bereaved families reportedly wanted more money.

Trials of the accused by a three-man military court—composed of two civilian judges—given temporary army rank, and one regular army officer—began in January, 1957, and continued for a year.

Of the original 11, three were found not guilty of taking part in the massacre. The rest, who included Druzes (members of a mystical Arab sect) as well as Jews, were found guilty of murder "deliberately and without any justification."

Israel has no capital punishment but civilians convicted of murder get mandatory life sentences. The guilty of Kfar Kasim got less. The sentences increased with rank.

Four constables (akin to privates) initially got seven years each, later cut to three. The platoon commander, a lieutenant, and his corporal assistant, each got 15 years (cut to eight and seven years, respectively). The major in command of the police at the scene, although he apparently did not actual kill, got 17 years (later cut to ten).

The court found that none of the eight had initiated the illegal order. But having obeyed, it—all-including the enlisted men—were found guilty.

Moreover, the court implicitly accepted the major's contention that Col. Shadmi had originated

the illegal order by implying that Allah would have mercy on the Arab souls. But it ruled that the major had extended the scope of that order to include women and children in the massacre.

Col. Shadmi, subsequently stood trial for issuing the unlawful order. Details are lacking, but he was sentenced to one day in jail and left the regular service.

So far as is known, there was no public protest in Israel against the convictions or sentences. But an appeals court cut the penalties of the eight once, and the army chief of staff reduced them further.

Kfar Kasim and its aftermath was viewed by the Israeli government as a landmark in military jurisprudence.

"For the first time," it said in a fact sheet on the incident, "the tradition of complete unquestioning obedience in the armed forces was dismissed, defined and limited."

The judgment restricted the rights of officers and soldiers and limited the application of force against civilians. The soldier, according to the judgment, is not above the law. It is his duty to refuse to obey, and to resist carrying out, a manifestly illegal order or action."

Los Angeles Times

كسار كاسيم

# Papa Doc's Dead But the 'Mystery' Lives On

By Sydney W. Mintz

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Western Hemisphere's second republic lost its longtime ruler with the death last Wednesday of President François Duvalier, and Haiti-watchers are preparing for a considerable spell of second-guessing. The "mystery" of the Duvalier regime outlives the death of its architect, and Haiti's future remains as unpredictable as its past is murky.

The dictator's partly 19-year-old son, Jean-Claude, was promptly sworn in as a new president-for-life, but power is believed to rest with a group including the armed forces chief, Brig. Gen. Claude-Louis Raymond, the national security boss, Lieut. Col. Luckner Cambonne, Col. Max Dominique, present Ambassador to Paris, and his wife, Marie-Denise, who is also the late president's eldest daughter.

François Duvalier, the frail former country doctor, who ruled Haiti's 4.5-million people for 14 years, was buried Saturday in the national cemetery in Port-au-Prince. His death, at 64, following a long bout with diabetes and heart disease, was cheered by thousands of exiles who had fled the power of his dread private security police, the Tontons Macoutes. But at home, Haitians, 90 percent of them illiterate and with an average annual per capita income of just \$75, took the news calmly.

How the modern world's most lucrative colony became a nation 167 years ago continues to matter; and the Haitian people still pay dearly for the courage of their ancestors. The 1791-1804 revolution that freed the slaves destroyed the plantation system and made possible one of the hemisphere's few peasant societies, terrified every slaveholder in the Americas.

The United States had just become independent, its flourishing industry and slave economy intact, when Haiti began its separate career ravaged by war, nearly half its population dead or in exile, and almost wholly lacking in technical and organizational resources. Moreover, it was a country of free blacks in the midst of slave empires, when such freedom was unthinkable. During a century of substantial isolation, the masses became small freeholders, dominated by tiny commercial and military minorities in the towns. Not until the United States occupation from 1915-1934 did Haiti emerge from that isolation.

North American rule, though it weakened the regional distribution of political power, inflated the bureaucracy, and sped up the establishment of foreign enterprise, did not radically change the structure of Haitian society. Between 1934 and 1958, when Dr. Duvalier came to power, the nation endured a succession of presidents, similar mainly in their inability to alter significantly the character of Haiti's economy, or to solve its social problems.

## Haiti's Future Still Unpredictable Despite Accession of Son to Power

Haitians are predominantly rural and agricultural, and their style of life is predicated on persistent poverty. The absence of any national institutions—church, political party, lodge or union—through which peasant political interest might express itself, and the fact that the peasantry is not a homogeneous mass, have helped maintain peasant powerlessness in the face of the state apparatus, however feeble. State power has commonly flowed from one group of families to another and there has been little change in that traditional distribution of wealth and privilege, which the North Americans embraced and strengthened.

President Duvalier capitalized on a nationalist ideology that had grown during the North American occupation. In stressing the Creole language, folk religion and blackness, he touched upon the unexpressed values of many country folk. He consciously employed the peasantry in political demonstrations that gave them an illusion of power. And in his fencing with the church and the business community, he appeared to confirm the principles he proclaimed. It would be ludicrous to claim that "the people" were for Dr. Duvalier; yet his tyranny was not experienced in the same way by all sectors of the society. He tapped every class in building his political and paramilitary machine, even while an American Marine mission was enabling him to immobilize internal opposition.

At the same time, the president was usually prepared to cooperate with those elements in the Haitian elite who would support him. And his aggressive posture vis-à-vis the United States must be balanced by Haiti's support of economic sanctions against Cuba and the offer of a naval base to the United States. In his own way, the late president was as radical as he could be; but he was no Castro.

Haiti's national structure, in short, has stayed much the same these last 14 years. The peasantry remains unchanged; and if the towns and cities are in utter decay, it is not the peasantry that notices.

Most important, perhaps, has been the attrition by emigration of a sizable portion of Haiti's professional talent. Emigration and exile are old traditions, but for Haiti they may well be an irreversible process—and loss—given the length of the Duvalier regime.

And what of tomorrow? The question is not whether the Duvalier dynasty, in the person of Jean-Claude, will or will not continue—but whether the sheik of power created by "Ti-Do" will last. The Duvalier-created structure has added the dimensions of terror, color, and a Praetorian guard; but as long as the peasants, four out of every five Haitians, remain politically dormant, Haiti's national structure is not likely to change significantly. The very inefficiency of the exploitation of the peasantry plays some part in their political solidarity, and no one knows how that might change.

What will not change, to be sure, is the lively interest of the United States, apparently as devoted as ever to regional "stability." No Caribbean politician in a century has been able to ignore that interest. Perhaps we should ask why Haiti has stayed the same, rather than why it has appeared to change under François Duvalier; and only part of the answer lies in Haiti itself.

Mr. Mintz, a professor of anthropology at Yale who has frequently written on Haiti, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.



# Ping-Pong Diplomacy Bounces Coming

Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON (WP)—Two major elements have emerged in the wake of Peking's sudden burst of ping-pong diplomacy, events of great significance in the future of world politics.

First, despite official White House denials, a major factor in President Nixon's expressed determination to normalize relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China is his belief that this will make a restraint on the Soviet Union.

Second, the prospect now is that also Mao's China will make the United Nations and Chiang Kai-shek's China will walk out before it is voted out. It is quite possible this will occur this fall.

Just because Mr. Nixon will inaugurate a continued American ties, pending the existing mutual detente treaty, with Nationalist China, there is no current prospect of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking.

lengthy evolution of American policy toward Taiwan will be necessary—there can be no diplomatic ties with Mao's China.

Mr. Nixon came to office pledged to more relations with the "Free World" from "an era of confrontation" to "an era of negotiation." There are three ongoing sets of negotiations involving the two superpowers: negotiation of strategic arms at SALT talks, four-power talks on the status of Berlin and the ultimate discussions about the Middle East.

But while there are negotiations in each case there also are frustrations. The Nixon administration has alternated from optimism to pessimism in its view of the Soviet attitude on all three, not to mention last year's arms here over Soviet nuclear marine activity in the Caribbean.

Related to Moscow

Exactly what Mr. Nixon may not have said at the National Security Council discussion on China policy about its impact on the Soviet-American detente has not been disclosed. But it is evidence that he does understand the effect of his, and that he moves as directly related to the Soviet-American problems.

It is worth recalling in this context that last July the President candidly revealed his thoughts in a chat with ABC-TV commentator Howard K. Smith in the conclusion of Mr. Smith's hour-long television interview with Smith and two colleagues from other networks. The President attempted to soften the impact of what Mr. Nixon said but did not deny that he

thought, on July 10, reported Nixon as saying, in part, that the detente is engaged in a puzzling "dangerous strategy," including "building missile production, sending naval activity, sending aid to Egypt, putting divisions China's borders.

Whether it will work is something else again. Perhaps a majority view in Washington is that it may and that it probably can do no harm to try this tactic. There are, however, some who guess it will be counter-productive, that it will harden rather than soften the Kremlin's position in the various negotiations.

It is too early for any evidence one way or the other beyond the clear unhappiness in Moscow at the Chinese move as expressed in the Soviet press last week.

Perhaps the degree of effect, one way or the other, that the Sino-American "normalization" has on Moscow will depend on just how far that normalization goes. Mr. Nixon said last week that it is premature to talk about either American recognition of the People's Republic of China or its admission to the UN.

Must Face Issue

Yet a time is coming when the President must face the admission issue which will be before the UN General Assembly, probably sometime in October.

The indications are that Mr. Nixon had tentatively at least decided to move to what amounts to a one-China, one-Taiwan position but the sudden burst of Peking diplomacy may have produced reconsideration. What might have seemed, pre-ping-pong, to have been forward movement by the United States might seem by autumn to be a retrogressive step.

Last fall Washington shifted its emphasis from opposing the seeping of Peking to supporting the retention of Taiwan in the UN should Peking be voted in.

A one-China, one-Taiwan posture probably would mean at least accepting the majority will on Peking but active lobbying to save a General Assembly seat for Taiwan.

Both Peking and Taipei claim to be the legitimate government of all China; both say they will not share a UN role; both can be taken at their word.

The controlling fact today, and presumably it will still be true next fall, is that the momentum is all away from Taipei and toward Peking. Ping-pong diplomacy surely adds to that fact.

More Switches Coming

As of today 63 nations have diplomatic relations with Taipei and 53 with Peking. But since last October there have been eight switches in these ties, all from Taipei to Peking: Canada, Equatorial Guinea, Italy, Ethiopia, Chile, Nigeria, Kuwait, and Cameroon. It is estimated in Washington that between now and voting time next fall five or six more switches are likely.

A question of credentials. And that is the way the issue has been presented, most recently in the Albanian resolution, which did not mention the Security Council.

The UN Charter lists five permanent members of the council, the United States, Russia, France, Britain and "the Republic of China." Both Chinas claim to be the China of the charter, one as a founding member and the other, in effect, as the successor state. The problem is that Mao's conquest of China was not complete; Chiang fled to Taiwan and has held it ever since despite some abortive Communist military efforts aimed at the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, which he also holds.

There has been recurrent talk over the years of the so-called "double veto" in the Security Council. In brief, some permanent members have tried on occasion to veto both an issue and the determination of whether that issue can be vetoed. But this has been circumvented by use of a rule which allows an appeal from a point-of-order ruling by the Security Council president, a post that rotates monthly.

Hence, in the China case, even if the United States tried to enforce a veto against Peking's entry it probably would lose on a point of order, given the makeup this year of the Security Council membership. To run the risk of such a defeat would be politically inapt, many feel, if the mood of Peking-Washington relations is improving and if acceptance by the General Assembly already is a fact, either this fall or in 1972.

Of course all of these complexities probably would disappear at the Security Council table should Chiang, facing defeat first in the Assembly, have his man walk out of the council as well. Such a move would ease Mr. Nixon's burden, too.

More Curbs Lifted

Mr. Nixon shortly will issue a new and eased trade-restriction list. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R. Md., is preparing to reintroduce his measure that would repeal the 1955 Formosa Resolution. The late President Eisenhower and his successors authority to use American forces to protect Formosa and the adjacent Pescadore and, at presidential discretion, to protect the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

The repeal passed the Senate last year as part of a package but in the end Congress repeated only the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. The administration has said it has no objection to repeal of the Formosa Resolution.

On Peking's side, the most important move would be the release of one or more of the four Americans held there, a point now being made by American officials.

The four are Navy Lt. Robert J. Flynn, who landed his plane in China after a bombing run over North Vietnam; Maj. Philip E. Smith, whose plane landed on Hainan Island; John T. Downey, and Richard G. Fecteau, civilians. The two pilots have never been tried or sentenced or indeed formally charged as far as is known here.

Downey and Fecteau were charged by Peking with being "special agents" of the CIA engaged in dropping supplies to "American espionage agents in Northeast China" in 1952, during the Korean war, when they were captured. Downey was sentenced to life imprisonment and Fecteau to 20 years, in November, 1954.

The United States maintained they were civilian employees of the Army whose plane was lost en route from Korea to Japan. Others captured with them were sentenced, jailed, served their terms and were released.

Of course it is some time till the UN General Assembly meets and the evolution of Sino-American relations will go on long after it does meet, whatever the outcome.

national and domestic political mine fields abound for both Mr. Nixon and the Chinese leaders. Yet each side seems impelled toward an increasingly improved relationship in what each conceives as its national interest. In this the Peking-Moscow and Washington-Moscow relationships are of paramount importance to all three great powers.

Voodoo Legends

Despite the calm, the United States stepped up military surveillance of the island, just 48 miles from Cuba, which in the past has tried to land infiltrators there.

Legend of voodoo and mystery had long surrounded Papa Doc, as he liked to be called, but

London-New York. Leaves 10:00 Arrives 12:35

London-New York. Leaves 12:00 Arrives 14:35

London-Chicago-San Francisco. Leaves 12:30 Arrives 14:55 Arrives 18:12

London-Washington-San Francisco. Leaves 13:30 Arrives 16:35 Arrives 20:02

Frankfurt-New York. Leaves 12:00 Arrives 15:20

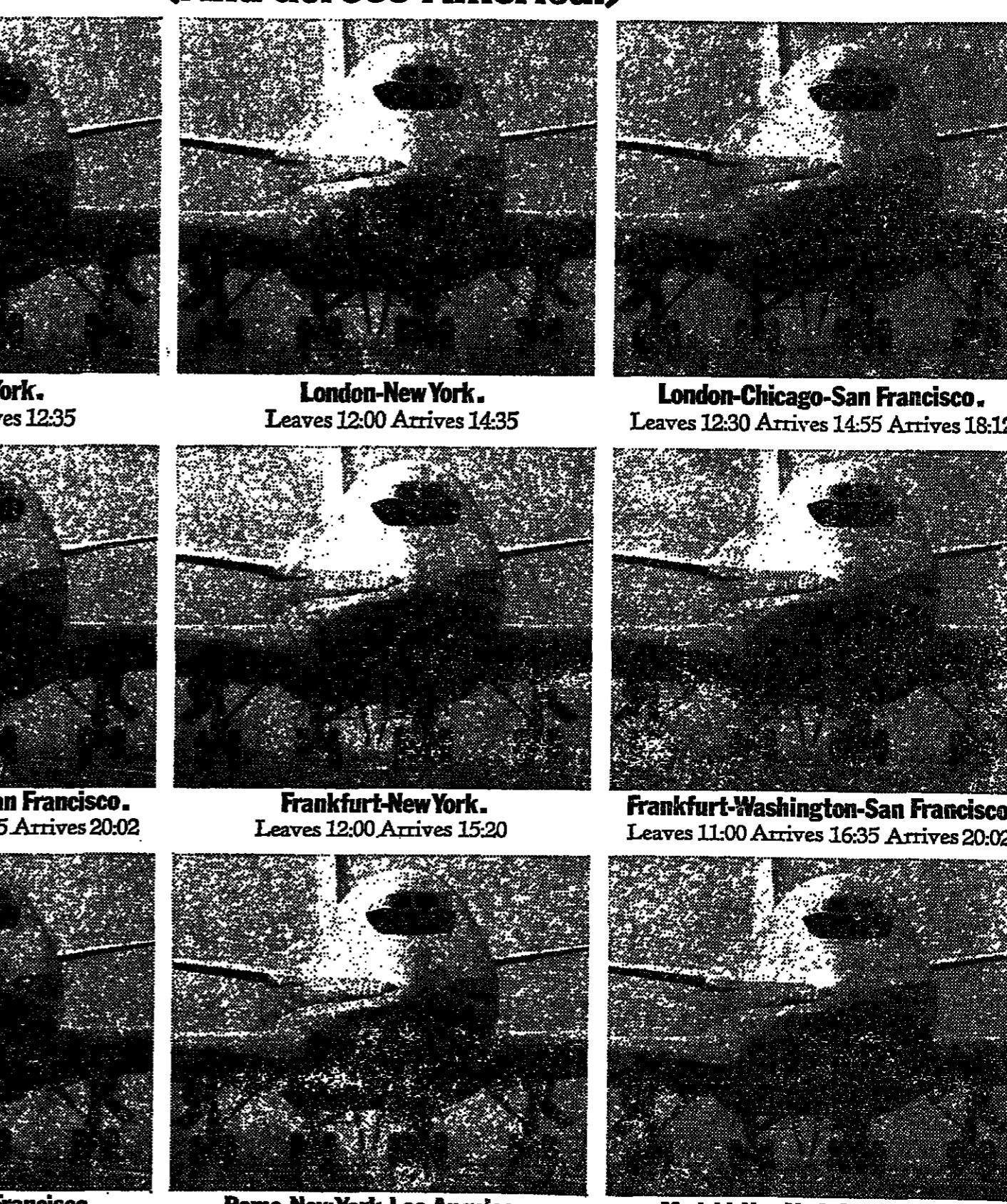
Frankfurt-Washington-San Francisco. Leaves 11:00 Arrives 16:35 Arrives 20:02

Paris-New York-San Francisco. Leaves 12:00 Arrives 14:55 Arrives 19:34

Rome-New York-Los Angeles. Leaves 12:30 Arrives 15:35 Arrives 19:33

Madrid-New York-Los Angeles. Leaves 11:00 Arrives 13:40 Arrives 17:10

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## Impatience for Peace

The usual numbers game is being played over the turnout of marchers in the war protest demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco, and the usual discussion of just how representative these marchers may be. But it can be assumed that the marches themselves were extremely impressive, and that they do show forth an impatience over the pace of American disengagement from Vietnam.

As to the desirability of disengagement, there is no doubt at all about the universality of sentiment. Those who want to stay and fight it out are minuscule in numbers, and have no official or prestigious spokesmen at all. The only serious division comes over the permissible cost of extricating American troops from Southeast Asia.

This may be disputed by some of those who think in terms of a military-industrial complex, conspiring to use up men and material for their own aggrandizement and profit. But if such a conspiracy exists, it is far less powerful than the politico-economic complex that wants the war ended, that believes the human strains and the wastage of resources involved in a continuance of the fighting constitute a far greater threat than the dislocations that might be involved for some industries if American priorities were re-ordered.

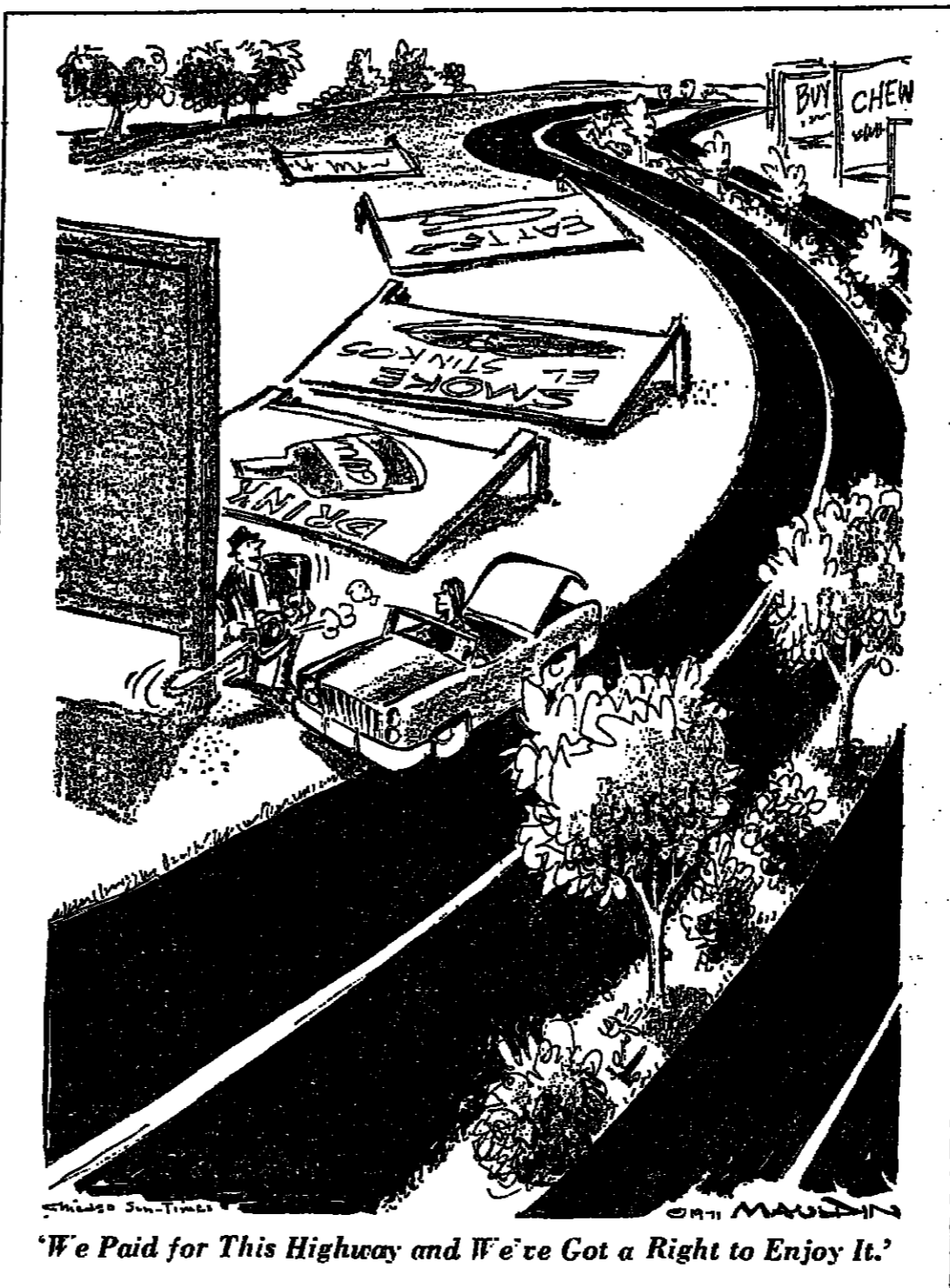
Why, then, does Mr. Nixon delay in setting a date for complete withdrawal? He has made much of two points: One, that the abandonment of the South Vietnamese would entail great fears and risks for the non-Communist world as a whole, and for America's allies in particular; two, that American reaction to a defeat, even one

largely self-elected, would bring about a dangerous reaction at home.

The first is obviously serious. Those portions of the Pacific basin affected by the threat of a Communist take-over, whether one describes this as a domino theory or not, would be very clearly alarmed by an American withdrawal from South Vietnam which left that country open to the other side. Even European countries which are dubious or actively hostile to the Vietnam involvement might well be alarmed if it ended in another Czechoslovakia.

That risk is real enough. As for the other, it would seem that Mr. Nixon in thinking of something resembling the reaction to the loss of China—the charges of "sell-out." The mobilization of another Committee of One Million, the injection of the issue into domestic affairs and the revival of McCarthyism. This prospect, however, seems remote. The world has changed remarkably since the 1950s, and America has changed with it. The costly Korean war was charged, by many Americans, to "softness on Communism" in high places, and to the loss of China. It is hard to detect any elements of this mood in America today—quite the contrary.

Mr. Nixon must accept as a fact, therefore, that to extricate the United States from Vietnam on the lines he is presently pursuing may honor American commitments to Saigon, and may reassure nations threatened by Communism. But he will not, unless his success is greater and comes more speedily than now seems possible, placate the American people, nor avert the continuance of deep domestic concern and the growth of anti-administration, anti-military and even anti-political sentiment at home.



## The Wolf That Hasn't Come

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAPE TOWN—South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, a blocky, thin-lipped, quiet-voiced man, resembles other world leaders in suspecting the press of being unfairly biased against his policy. He claims this country's papers keep "telling untruths and predicting disasters."

"The left and the press have been crying wolf for years but the wolf never came," he says. "Finally people realized there wasn't any wolf." The "wolf" implies doom, disorder or racial disaster in this complex, many-tiered society, separated on the basis of skin pigmentation.

Vorster unflinchingly endorses his Nationalist party's doctrine of apartheid, or, as he prefers, "separate development." He envisions a day when so many different black tribes now included in this multicolored population have been granted independence that the South African republic might actually have a white majority.

"That is our aim," he insists. "I have just met leaders of the Tsonga people from North Transvaal and it was very useful. I also recently talked with leaders of the Ciskei." "Since 1936 we have been wedded to a program—started under the United party government of Smuts—to buy about sixteen million acres and add that to the lands already in possession of the black people. This has cost hundreds of millions but all will be bought. Only about three millions acres remain."

### White Majority

"These homelands will gradually receive full independence like Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. The time will come when whites are actually a majority here (in the republic). That is the idea. Look at the situation. There are about four million Transkei people. They will be out. There are about four million Zulus. They will be out. There are about seven hundred thousand Tsongas. They will be out."

"My aim is to create new African countries and help them to independence." When I asked whether one man, one vote would then apply after the present black majority had been diminished, he said succinctly: "According to color. Each people will vote for the officials of its people."

There, of course, is the rub: the fact that the pousse-café system of a racially layered society

would be continued even if whites became a majority through the process Vorster describes; that plus the fact that only 13 percent of South Africa's land would be handed to the blacks. Nevertheless, his determination to launch new black nations according to their widely differing languages and customs has already involved the Prime Minister in trouble with his party's right wing as well as the less reactionary opposition.

### Foreign Policy

Vorster talks of an "outward looking" foreign policy envisioning friendly association with other African states, but admits none has shown public desire for such contacts. Nevertheless, he has received private letters from leaders of black nations and intends eventually to make some of these public.

He has offered to fight "terrorism" in any African country requesting aid but none has asked. He has also proposed non-aggression pacts to all African states, a proposition ignored because, he explains, "they know they have nothing to fear from us."

He claims Russia and China are moving into black nations north of here and sourly remarks: "Tanzania can rightly be called a vassal of China." He suspects thousands of Chinese workers and technicians sent to build the railway into Zambia may simply stay on and take over both countries. Moreover, he said anti-South African guerrillas are trained and armed by Communist lands.

For these reasons he hopes the United States, as leader of the non-Communist world, will revise its cool attitude. He thinks Washington should recognize South Africa's value in opposing Soviet naval penetration of the Indian Ocean, adding: "There is no doubt of our position in a major way; we are anti-Communist and, as one of the targets, would take a stand."

He thinks U.S. relations have "eased somewhat" and cites the Nixon doctrine that "nations with differences in internal policies shouldn't let this hamper friendly cooperation. That's the cornerstone of our own policy," he adds.

"The ideal position would be if the U.S. said 'we don't like your domestic policy but that's your business.' There must be scores of countries with whose

domestic policy the U.S. doesn't agree and yet you cooperate. We ask nothing more than that. Apartheid is not for export and we don't expect the U.S. to subscribe to it."

This is a fair if concise summation of what Vorster told me in a two-hour conversation. The trouble is the "wolf" of danger he refers to is not external but, like the wolf of hunger, internal, a hunger of subdued races for liberty and equality.

## Rogers, the Quiet One

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Rogers is beginning to play an increasingly significant role in the Nixon administration's foreign-policy planning.

The preoccupation in Washington with Vietnam and White House diplomacy has tended to overwhelm the quiet influence Mr. Rogers has been exerting, particularly in the Middle East and post-Vietnam policy.

It would be wrong to say that he opposes the President's timetable for withdrawal from Saigon, but he manages to look vaguely irritated about the whole subject of Vietnam and has obviously been concentrating on other problems.

For personal and religious reasons, Henry Kissinger, the President's White House foreign-policy adviser, has not played a prominent part in either U.S. Middle East or German policy.

In fact, there is some evidence that Mr. Kissinger's support for West Germany's efforts to reach an accommodation with the Soviet Union is not pronounced, and while he was deeply involved in Middle East policy when Syria attacked Jordan, he has left the development of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations primarily to Rogers and Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco.

### Not Easy

This has not been an easy assignment for Mr. Rogers and his colleagues at the State Department. Israel officials, including Prime Minister Meir and Ambassador Rabin here in Washington, have been convinced for years that the State Department was full of Arabists, and they have done

nothing to discourage the pro-Israel lobby, which tends to be critical of Rogers every time he tries to work out a Middle East compromise.

The Israelis feel that Mr. Rogers has been so eager to produce a settlement in the Middle East—that he has suggested terms which place Israel's security in danger and actually interfere, as they see it, with the chances for a compromise settlement.

Nevertheless, it is Rogers and Sisco who have kept pressing the Middle East question, who are largely responsible for the ceasefire, now in its ninth month, and who managed, through several unpublicized misdeeds and messages to President Sadat in Cairo, to get Egyptian concessions the Israeli government did not think possible.

Mr. Rogers has not been pleased with the efforts of Israeli officials to lobby with U.S. senators against his policy and was actually forced to have a secret meeting of the Senate in order to counteract the influence of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who held a large private meeting with United States legislators, but Mr. Rogers has kept insisting to President Nixon that now, if ever, is the time for a Middle East deal, and Mr. Nixon has finally authorized him to pursue his inquiries personally in the Middle East.

For Secretary Rogers, this is a critical mission. According to his intimates, he would like to complete his work at the State Department at the end of Mr. Nixon's first term, or even before then, if a Supreme Court appointment were available to him.

He was more surprised than anybody else when he was offered the most prestigious post in the cabinet, particularly since he took no part in Mr. Nixon's

election campaign and was, in fact, engaged in some professional differences with Mr. Nixon before the election.

Also, the Secretary of State has not been amused by all the publicity about Mr. Kissinger's primary role in foreign affairs and knows what a mistake Dean Rusk made in staying at the State Department too long.

Meanwhile, however, he is using his restored influence with the President to turn the minds of his colleagues to the larger postwar questions—particularly the Middle East and China, where he thinks there is more room for constructive diplomacy than in Vietnam.

He does not duck the Vietnam question.

He takes the George Aiken view of the situation: We have won the war and should come home. Also, he has managed better than most members of the Nixon cabinet to maintain good relations with both Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Dr. Morgan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the coming year, Mr. Nixon will of course continue to be his own Foreign Secretary, with close personal ties to Mr. Kissinger, but the political campaign is bound to interfere with this, and Secretary Rogers will be free to pursue his primary interests.

He is not presiding over a satisfied or happy government department. The time is right for that. The State Department has been in the shadow ever since Mr. Nixon entered the White House.

But Mr. Rogers now has a much clearer role and goal than when he came into the cabinet. He is more comfortable in his job and more precise about the issues to be fought. He has been in the cabinet, particularly since he took no part in Mr. Nixon's

## Detention Camps

It is not generally known to Americans that they have on their statute books a law authorizing the establishment of concentration camps in the United States. They are not called concentration camps, of course; they are referred to euphemistically as "detention centers." Concentration camps being repugnant to all Americans as a symbol of totalitarianism. Nevertheless Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950—that hangover from the hysteria of McCarthyism—authorizes the President to declare, under certain circumstances, an "internal security emergency." Once such a declaration has been made, the President, acting through his attorney general, may, in the words of the statute, "apprehend and by order detain... each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage."

Can you imagine how that law could be put into operation once an internal security emergency has been declared? No more fooling around with such old-fashioned formalities as due process or trial by jury or proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Safety first would be the watchword then, not liberty under law.

As a member of the only minority group in America ever to be incarcerated in concentration camps on account of racial ancestry, Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga has introduced in the House of Representatives,

along with more than 110 colleagues, legislation, as he put it, "to repeal this repugnant statute and to remove the specter of concentration camps from America's future." Hope Eastman, speaking for the American Civil Liberties Union, declared in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee: "The overall impact of this Act is to suspend the Constitution during an 'internal security emergency.' The Act deprives the courts of their constitutional role. Abandoning both the substantive and procedural guarantees which the Constitution contains, it allows imprisonment on account of a man's ideas."

The bill to repeal this monstrosity was approved by the Judiciary Committee and is now awaiting a rule by the House Rules Committee. The Senate voted for it unanimously in its last session, although the House never got round to action on it. The Nixon administration, and Attorney General Mitchell personally, has given it unequivocal approval.

There appears to be nothing in the way of repeal—except that the House Internal Security Committee, with its usual ham-handedness, has cluttered up the prospect by proposing an alternative measure which would merely tinker with the existing law, improving it somewhat but leaving its essential vices in effect. Concentration camps in any form have no place in American life. The Emergency Detention Act ought to be erased in its entirety.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Compliments' in Athens

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans has managed to outdo even the American Ambassador, Henry J. Tasca, in unnecessary praise of the ruling colonels during the very week in which they were celebrating the fourth anniversary of their destruction of constitutional government in Greece.

At a time when the Nixon administration seemed to have decided at last to open a respectable distance between itself and the Athens regime, Mr. Stans was "particularly complimented" by the presence at his luncheon speech of nine Greek ministers and deputy ministers.

Their presence was a "compliment" not only to himself and his government, said Mr. Stans, but to the "wonderfully close relations that exist today between our two countries." He also expressed lavish gratitude for the "sense of security that the government of Greece is imparting" to American business firms—an unfortunate choice of words if ever there was one.

Mr. Stans did not minimize the damage by subsequently insisting that he is "not a political officer" and that American policy toward Greece was "fully covered" by the

statement last month of Secretary of State Rogers, which was critical of the junta for its failure to move toward constitutional government.

After the Stans performance, how can anyone expect the colonels to take Mr. Rogers seriously or to give the weight evidently intended to President Nixon's message last month to the exiled King Constantine on the 150th anniversary of modern Greece's independence—a message that referred significantly to "the democratic spirit" and the "struggle for freedom" of the Greek people?

A case can be made on both political and strategic grounds for maintaining correct relations with the colonels and for keeping Greece in NATO. When the courageous anti-junta newspaper publisher, Helen Vlachos, was asked how she expected Washington to act toward the colonels in this situation, she replied, "At least stop making love in public."

Mr. Stans's clumsy effort to do just that is a cruel blow to America's real friends, the Greek democrats, who are now united as never before in their effort to restore democracy in the land that gave the word to the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Offensive Tourists

On Good Friday, when Passover was to begin at sundown, a religious day for Islam too, Moslems, Jews and Christians were making pilgrimages in Old Jerusalem. There was an incident at Herod's Gate.

Onto the scene sauntered a young Western woman and her date. Her rather portions were clad in tight orange jeans, upper portions in tight, low-cut, sleeveless jersey. His jeans were equally tight and he made himself part of her costume by draping himself about her as they walked. Both appeared to be in their mid-20s, adults.

To Westerners, this picture presented regrettable bad taste, deplorable but dismissable. To Easterners, however, it was quite objectionable—especially to Moslems, to whom bare arms or

trousers on a woman are offensive, and to touch a woman in public is forbidden. A Moslem cab driver braked to a stop, ran over to confront the couple and began gesticulating and reprimanding them in Arabic. Fortunately, both Westerners remained immobile and silent, apparently uncomprehending. When the driver returned to his passengers, the couple continued over to a shop, she with left hand on swinging hip in the best of seductive fashion.

The incident was over, but the West was down by a people-to-people encounter. One cannot help but feel that, although some people may choose deliberately to disregard local sensibilities or flout customs, others—who might do so from ignorance—would be thankful for some small instructional paper from the host government, at point of entry if not earlier. U.S.

passport applications, and presumably those of other nations, require naming the countries of intended visit. Area memoranda might be sent with the passports.

MRS. M. F. RODGES, Oxon Hill, Md.

### The POWs

Are "prisoners of war" ever released while a war continues? Don't "we" hold ten times the number of prisoners "they" hold? Are we "good" to ours while they're "bad" to theirs? And if our President feels pressured by the "tens of thousands" who wrote him about Calley, may we hope his middle-of-the-night's responds to the "hundreds of thousands" who have written him about ending the war.

MRS. MILTON WAYER, Hasliberg, Switz.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1896

PARIS—"Down with the Senate, Long live Socialism," were the cries heard along the Paris boulevards last evening. Socialist disturbances of a most serious character, when taken in connection with the existing Ministerial crisis, occurred in various parts of Paris, following an overflow meeting in the Place de la République where the crowd was charged by cavalry. There were wounded on both sides.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1921

REVAL—Speaking at Moscow last week, Lenin, according to reports of his newspaper, "Izvestia," declared: "The majority of the population now consists of peasants, and we must take them into account if we want to do productive work. We need free trade, and free trade means capitalism again, that is true. But capitalism is no danger to us if most of the factories, transport and external trades are in our hands. It will be a State capitalism, and it will help us."

جوليا جوي





Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bond sales with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

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Are you a highly qualified international securities arbitrageur, with experience with one or more of New York's leading international arbitrage firms? Are you fully familiar with trading conditions in important foreign markets and completely cognizant of local market possibilities for institutional and individual investors? Do you have the administrative ability to co-ordinate the back-office operations related to your arbitrage activity? If you possess these admittedly unusual qualifications—we can offer you an equally unusual opportunity in New York City. We rank among the nation's foremost brokerage firms. The position we seek to fill carries with it a top salary, profit-participation, attractive fringe benefits—a virtually unlimited future. Please address your reply, which will be kept in strictest confidence, to BOX D 2,512, HERALD, PARIS.

TOKYO CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at Fulkstraat 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on 17th May 1971, at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA

- 1) To consider and, if thought fit, approve the Minutes of the Special General Meeting of the Company held on 7th October, 1970.
2) To consider the Report by the Manager of the Company on the business and the conduct of its affairs during the first fiscal year ended 31st December 1970.
3) To consider and, if thought fit, approve the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of 31st December 1970, the Profit and Loss Account for the period 19th September 1969 to 31st December 1970, and the Statement of sources of net assets as of 31st December 1970, as audited by the Independent Accountants of the Company.
4) To declare a cash dividend of U.S. \$ 0.20 on the ordinary shares outstanding as of 12th August 1971 and pay out the amounts to the holders of restricted preference shares and profit sharing certificates as provided for in the Statement of sources of net assets as of 31st December 1970.
5) To ratify, confirm and approve the acts of the Management and the Supervisory Board since the inception of the Company.
6) To ratify, confirm and approve the management Agreement between the Company and Intimis Management Company N.V. dated 30th January 1970.
7) To reelect the present Members of the Supervisory Board.
8) To amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company if the Federal Supervisory Agency for Banking in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin deems such amendment necessary for the registration of the Company under the German Law concerning the Distribution of Foreign Investment Shares and if such amendment is recommended by the Supervisory Board.
9) Any other business.

The items mentioned under 1) up to and including 7) are recommended by the Supervisory Board for approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Details may be obtained from the offices of the Company at Fulkstraat 6, Willemstad, Curaçao or from the Paying Agents listed hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers which may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents against delivery of certificates on or before 10th May 1971. Intimis Management Company N.V. N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited New Court, St. Swin's Lane London, E. C. 4. Burkhardt & Co. 7-9 Lindenallee 43 Essen.

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION. Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 60¢ per share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, A and B, and 50¢ per share on the common stock, have been declared by the Board of Directors, payable June 15, 1971. Shareholders of record at the close of business on May 21, 1971. Geoffrey Davy Vice President & Secretary.

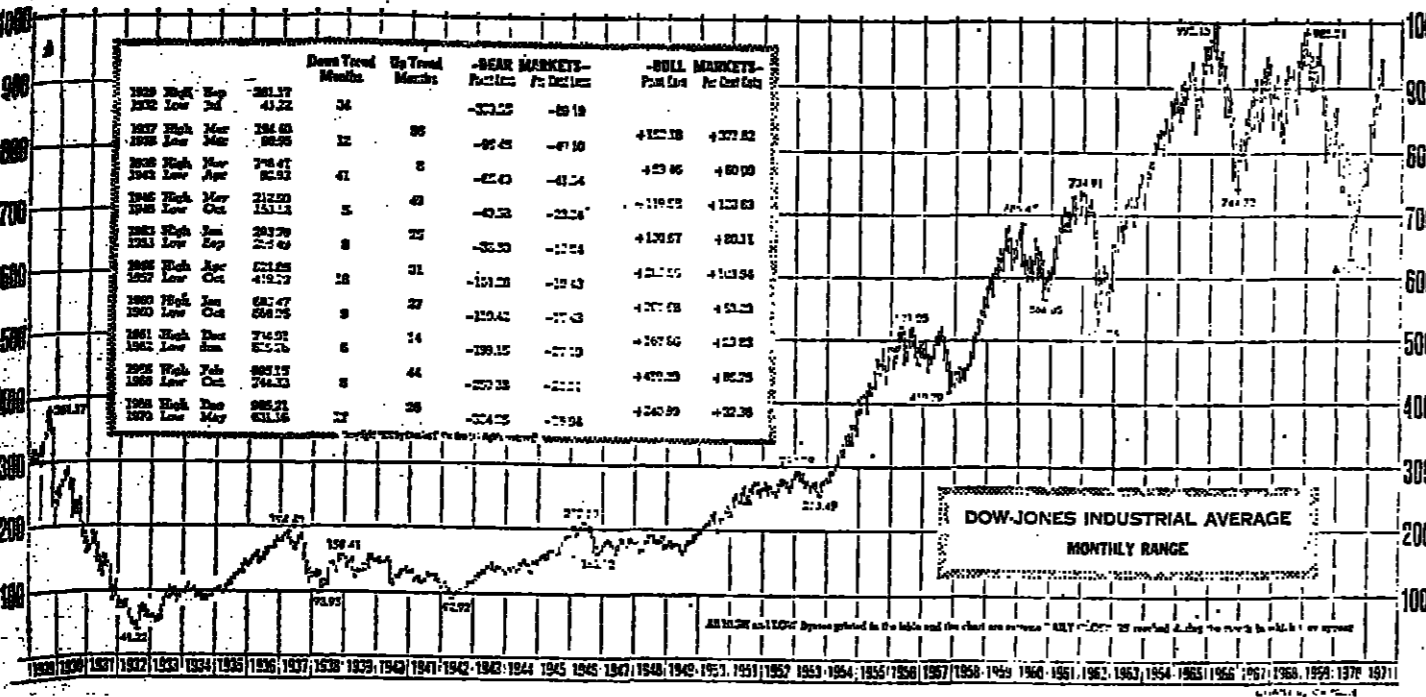
First Investors American Trust S.A.

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame. The Shareholders are invited to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be held on 14th May, 1971, at 3.00 p.m. at the Registered Office in Luxembourg with the following Agenda:

- 1. Amendment of the Articles in conformity with the requirements for obtaining a quotation on the London Stock Exchange. Full details of the proposed changes will be published in the Memorial Recueil Special in Luxembourg on 26th April and 5th May 1971.
2. Any other business.

Shareholders are notified that the resolutions of the Agenda may only be taken if at least 30% of the shares outstanding are represented at the meeting. Should such quorum condition not be fulfilled or should the Board so decide for other reasons, a second meeting, which will not be subject to such quorum requirements, will be called by additional notices. In such event the vote on all items of the Agenda will be adjourned to such second meeting which, if required, is expected to be held on 18th June. In accordance with Luxembourg law, in both meetings, resolutions will be subject to a majority of two-thirds of the shares represented at the meeting, provided however that at the second meeting, shares not represented will (in a number not exceeding one-third of the total number of the outstanding shares) be deemed to vote for the above resolutions proposed, and provided further that in such latter case the resolution must be voted by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting. In order to attend the meeting, holders of bearer shares should deposit their shares on or before 7th May, 1971, with the following Banks, such deposits to be maintained and to be effective, in the event the Shareholders' Meeting of 14th May fails for lack of quorum, also for any postponed meeting. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, 4 Düsseldorf, Friedrichstrasse 97. Kreschbank S.A., 97, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg. Barclays Bank D.C.O., 29, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Lombard, Odier & Cie, 22, rue de la Cornue, 1204 Geneva.

السوق المالية



### N.Y. Exchange Stages Its Sharpest Upswing

**By Philip Greer**  
**NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)**—A little over a week ago, the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange gave President Nixon a symbol of a bull, the symbol of a rising stock market. The chart above shows why.  
 Since last May, when the President met with a group of Wall Street leaders, the market has staged its sharpest upswing in history. From a low of 331.16 on May 26, 1970, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 blue-chip stocks has climbed to 447.80 as of close of last Friday—a rise of 116.64 points, or a shade over 35 percent in just under 11 months.  
 At the time of the meeting, the President suggested it was a good time to invest in the stock market. That turned out to be good advice, but not many people took it. The big rally has been led largely by the activities of mutual funds, insurance companies and other investing institutions. Even now, with economic figures pointing to at least a gradual upturn in the economy, individual investors are accounting for only 30 percent of the volume on a NYSE.

Market attention at the moment is riveted on the all-time high in the Dow Industrials, 965.15, recorded on Feb. 9, 1966. The prevailing sentiment in Wall Street calls for the average to puncture that level and go sailing over the 1,000 mark before the end of 1971.  
 A number of reasons have been cited to account for the market's boom. Chief among them is the simple fact that the 1970 recession seems to have hit bottom late last year. From then on, there has been a slow upturn, highlighted by the sharply higher economic figures produced by the rebound from last fall's strike at General Motors.  
 Historically, stock markets record their biggest advances at the beginning of an economic recovery and the current rally is no exception. Where it goes from here depends on a long list of variables such as the war in Southeast Asia, the psychology of the American consumer, the fiscal and monetary policies of the government and—not to be forgotten—the political moves leading up to the presidential election of 1972. The possibilities are endless but then, that's what makes a stock market.

### N.Y. Market Appears Headed for New Highs

(Continued from Page 10)  
 An increasingly severe burden on workers and employers. While the stock market moved cautiously and cautiously until its last week, the credit markets were quite severely hit by the heavy volume of financing and the more deflationary signs that the economy was picking up steam.  
 Under these pressures, bond yields plunged and interest rates edged, some advancing for the fourth consecutive week. Although all the leading stock

averages negotiated moderate gains this week, the market was a thoroughly mixed affair, with 814 issues advancing, 883 declining and 140 closing unchanged.  
 The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 7.58 points to 447.79. The New York Times combined average added 7.64 to 554.02; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.86 to 104.05; and the New York Stock Exchange composite moved up 0.26 to 57.32.  
 Trading on the Big Board continued heavy at 92 million shares for the week, but the volume was considerably below the preceding week's 102.8 million shares, which had been the third most active week on record.  
 The Southern Company, the week's most active stock, fell 3 1/2 to 23 7/8 after trading Friday at a 1971 low of 23 5/8. Volume ran 947,100 shares.  
**Higher Profits**  
 Earlier, this utility holding company had reported slightly higher profits for its latest 12 months. But its stock has declined recently along with numerous other utility issues as higher in-

# Japanese Efficiency and Courtesy with American appeal!

We've just opened our first branch outside the U.S.A. in the City of London. And for good reason too. We are interested in the Eurocurrency market and London being the financial centre it is, was the obvious place to start. From now on we'll be delighted to handle all your Euro-activities for you. We can provide off-shore financing for Japanese and American orientated and overseas companies interested in expanding their activities into the international market, and participate in, or organise syndicated loans. Acting as trustee and/or paying agent for foreign (Euro) currency bonds and depositary for bearer depositary receipts. Of course, all this is in addition to our normal services as an international bank.

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### Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)  
 They also say that the market is ripe for a high-grade U.S. convertible offering—there has been only one so far this year, from Ford. With Wall Street prices at a 23-month high and traders there once again talking about the likelihood of the Dow Jones industrial average vaulting the 1,000 mark, some bankers believe a convertible would be gobbled up here. Others, however, note that with stock prices so high, few firms are likely to want to give away shares for the three-percentage point difference that a convertible could probably save its borrower.  
 On the secondary market, convertibles scored sharp gains with the Philip Morris 4 3/4 percent issue up 7 points, International Standard Electric's 5 percent up 5 and the American Brands 5 1/4 percent up 4.  
 Straight bonds gained half-a-point on average, yielding by buyers seeking to purchase bonds they had sold short, traders report.

**ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE**

has just launched on the international money market the issue of a loan of 40 million dollars unconditionally guaranteed by the French Government. This operation is offered in two parts: a 7-year loan of 20 million dollars and a 15-year loan of 20 million dollars.

The 7-year debentures bear a yearly interest of 7 2/3%. The issue price has been fixed at 99%.

The 15-year debentures bear a yearly interest of 8 1/2%. The issue price has been fixed at 99%.

The loan, the placement of which is ensured by an international banking group headed by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, the BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS BAS, the CREDIT LYONNAIS, the SOCIETE GENERALE, the CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE, LAZARD FRERES & Cie, the BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO, the DEUTSCHE BANK A.G. and the SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE, has been very well received by international investors.

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald—read them in the Tribune.

### Treasury Bills

| Date     | Rate | Asked | Yield |
|----------|------|-------|-------|
| April 29 | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| April 30 | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 1    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 2    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 3    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 4    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 5    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 6    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 7    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 8    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 9    | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 10   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 11   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 12   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 13   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 14   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 15   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 16   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 17   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 18   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 19   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 20   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 21   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 22   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 23   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 24   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 25   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 26   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 27   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 28   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 29   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 30   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |
| May 31   | 4.10 | 3.50  | 3.50  |

### American Exchange

| Symbol   | High    | Low    | Close  | Chg. |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| SynTex   | 420.000 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Iran Air | 416.700 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Delta    | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |
| Amtrak   | 415.000 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | +1/4 |

### Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 10)

| Issue         | Rate | Asked   | Yield   |
|---------------|------|---------|---------|
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Wn Elec 5 1/2 | 257  | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 |

### Foreign Bonds

| Issue         | Rate | Asked  | Yield  |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Austria 6 1/2 | 27   | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

### International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues)

| Units of Account | Rate    | Asked   | Yield   |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Afr du Sud 6 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |

### Bank Stock Quotations

| Bank   | Rate   | Asked  | Yield  |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| AmBank | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |



## 16.5% increase

### Societe Generale de Banque Generale Bankmaatschappij

the leading bank in Belgium

made further progress during its last financial year.

As at December 31st, 1970, its balance sheet total was £ 1,931 million, a 16.5% increase over the previous year.

Its main initiatives in 1970 were:

- launching of the G-PLAN, an automatic investment scheme;
- creation of the S-CHEQUE, an innovation combining liquidity, safety and earning-capacity;
- opening of 53 new branches, bringing the total to 980, the largest branch network in Belgium;
- in conjunction with Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Deutsche Bank and Midland Bank, setting up of EUROPEAN BANKS' INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, aimed at international promotion of their joint projects;
- new participations including:
  - Europacific Finance Corporation, Melbourne;
  - Banque Franco-Arabe d'investissement, whose activities cover the Persian Gulf area;
  - European Financial Associates.

|                                | 1970    | 1969    |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Capital funds                  | 86.2    | 86.2    |
| Customers and bankers deposits | 1,612.4 | 1,408.3 |
| Year's profit                  | 10.4    | 7.9     |

### MEXICO

## U.S. \$100,000,000 8-year Credit

Equally for

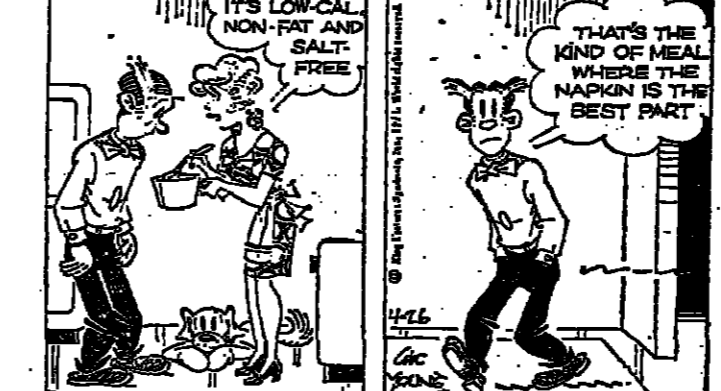
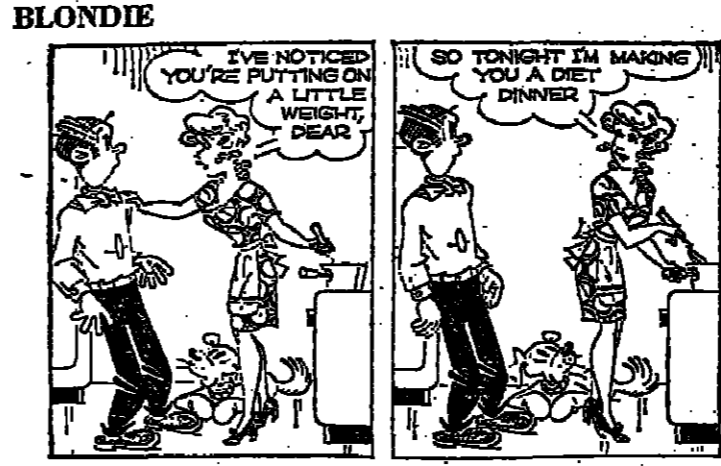
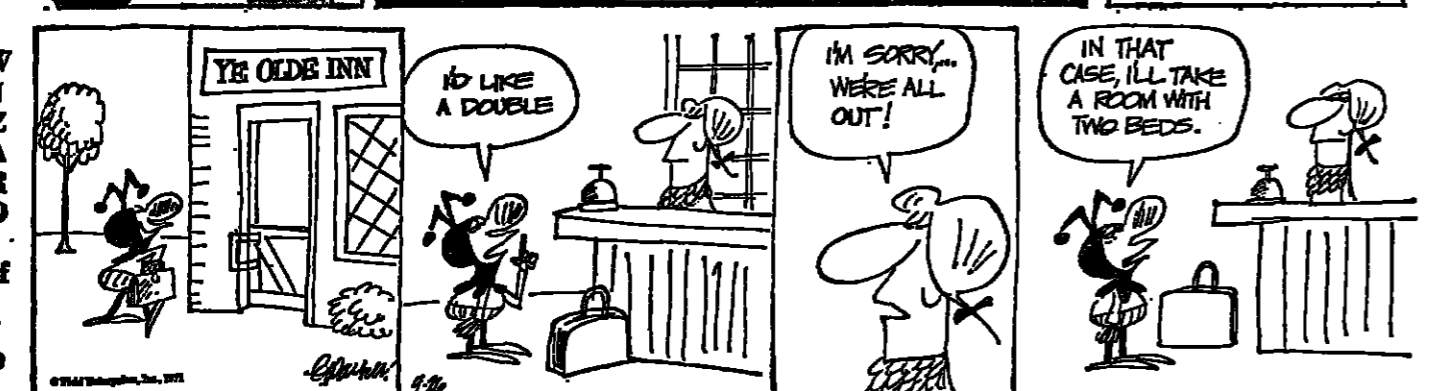
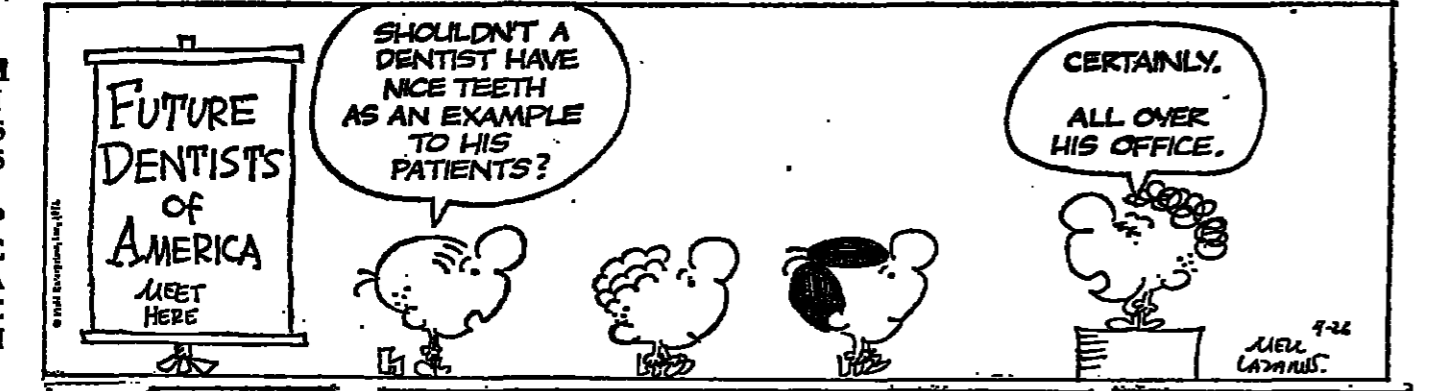
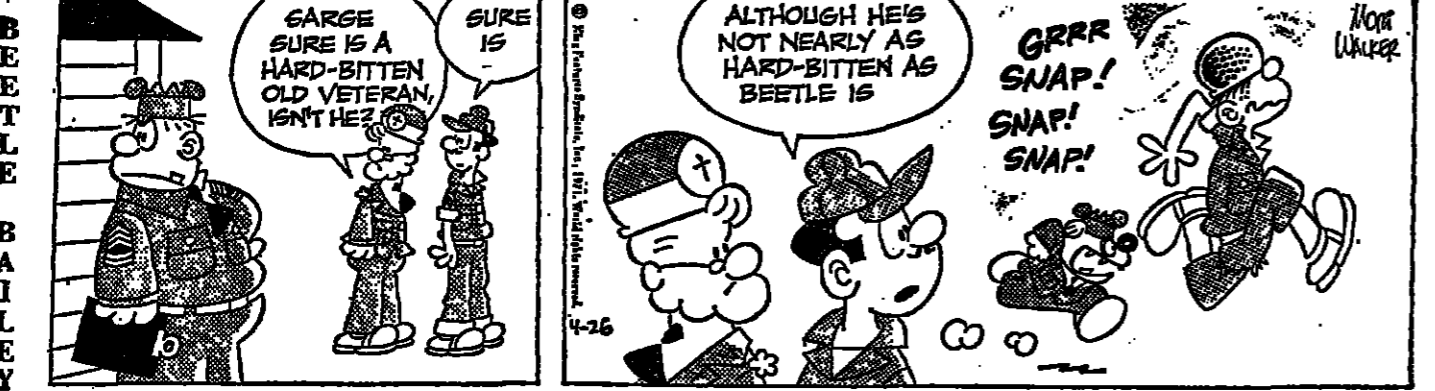
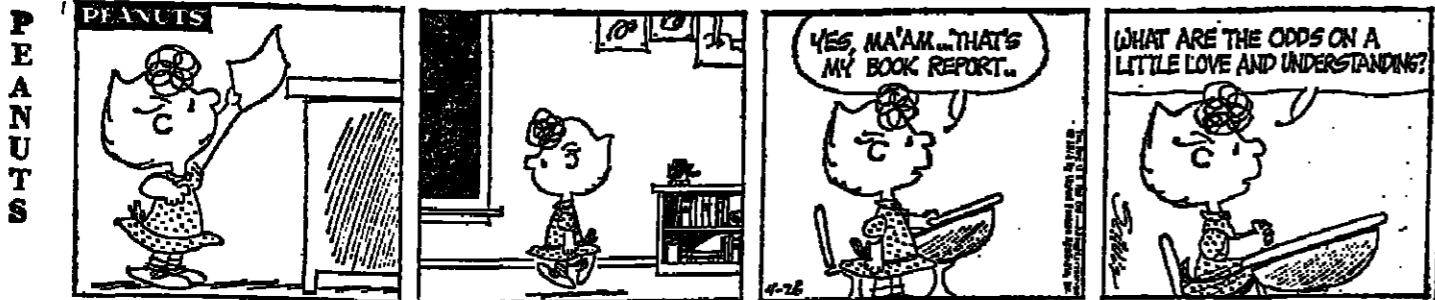
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**BRIDGE** By Alan Truscott

diamond winners and took another club finesse.

He was shocked when West produced the unexpected queen and cashed two heart winners. This held South to nine tricks and gave East-West a top score.

South should, of course, have won the second heart lead in the dummy, thereby making 11 tricks. His carelessness was attributed to overconfidence, generated by West's clever false card.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

|            |            |       |
|------------|------------|-------|
| AFAR       | JEST       | DOZZE |
| LURE       | OFFER      | IDEA  |
| BLACKSTONE | RIND       |       |
| ALBERT     | PRIENDS    |       |
| MALE       | BROTHERS   |       |
| MUSLEMS    | INTEND     |       |
| BASES      | KIDDY      | NOR   |
| EGAD       | DANES      | ARTIA |
| GIG        | PISUM      | SCREW |
| SCENES     | PANTHER    |       |
| EARN       | LIRA       |       |
| BLACKOUT   | COEVAL     |       |
| RIOT       | BLACKWATER | A     |
| LOTIA      | ELOPE      | NAINS |
| TISAR      | OSAR       | SUITS |

**NORTH**  
 ♠ 7  
 ♥ A75  
 ♦ KJ1097  
 ♣ J1097

**WEST**  
 ♠ KQ3  
 ♥ QJ862  
 ♦ 84  
 ♣ AQ5

**EAST (D)**  
 ♠ 96542  
 ♥ 93  
 ♦ 6532  
 ♣ 42

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ AJ108  
 ♥ K104  
 ♦ AQ  
 ♣ K863

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass 3 N.T. West led the heart two.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

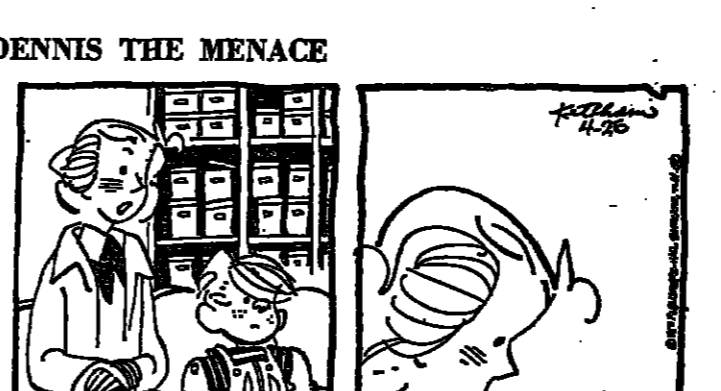
His judgment is that Montgomery did not act in the optimum after the Normandy landing and that if the fuel needed for Patton had not been diverted to the British general in September, 1944, the war might have ended shortly instead of months later. So strongly does the author hold this view that it is one of the few places in the book where he loses a little of his calm.

If the book has a hero, it is Gen. Manstein that tanks could get through the Ardennes made the blitzkrieg plan for attacking France workable. And Guderian's own understanding and use of armor proved him to be the most decisive and outstanding soldier in the overrunning of the West. Liddell Hart seems to have no doubt that Guderian's performance as the commander of tank forces that raced through France was the most brilliant of all the feats in the war, both in the military and in the political sense.

But the author, who died last year, bothers with none of these things—only with the way men went about destroying their enemies. His history has the appearance of a communique and is of greater objectivity. It is completely free of emotion or strong feeling or moral judgments. There is no right or wrong, only success and failure. Although his heroes appear to lean to the European way, his book is judicious in proportion, balance, in emphasis and almost joyous in judgment. It is thoroughly without art or artifice. It was made not to entice but to inform.

As befits a distinguished and influential thinker, who figured in some of the things he writes about, he is vigorously independent. Those who remember the glory of Montgomery's victory at El Alamein will find that glory considerably diminished under Liddell Hart's scrutiny. For the man who turns out to have been of great if not greater ability was Montgomery's predecessor, Claude Auchinleck. By the time Montgomery took over, the issue was not in doubt although the pattern might have been different without him.

He gives Montgomery credit in Europe for thoroughness, for taking great pains, for overlooking nothing. And he says that the general was able to change plans in a campaign when the situation changed. But the picture he draws of the Englishman is that of a man who gnawed at his opponents, who did not crush them but wore them away.



**CROSSWORD** By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 Chair back  
 6 Fleeces  
 10 Netherlands town  
 14 Restraint  
 15 Wings  
 16 Tuscany river  
 17 Ready  
 19 Firearms  
 20 Third of a crowd  
 21 — haves  
 22 Archery gear  
 24 Penance people  
 26 Dry periods  
 27 Pipe joint  
 28 Gumbo ingredient  
 29 Light color  
 32 Animal trail  
 35 Kind of peach  
 37 Retail lot Var.  
 38 Sub-chaser's driver  
 39 Writer Murdoch  
 40 Consider  
 42 Small fish  
 43 Prezidian topic  
 44 Smorgasbord items  
 45 Insect

**DOWN**

46 Cloth and  
 48 Small round molding  
 52 More downcast  
 54 Caste  
 55 Born: Fr.  
 56 Old oath  
 57 Orchid-like plant  
 60 Classify  
 61 Asian desert  
 62 Records  
 63 Macfarlay  
 64 Gaelic  
 65 Bizarre

18 Mariner's term  
 23 Macaws  
 25 In harmony  
 26 Old Irish daggers  
 28 Avifauna  
 30 Dye plant  
 31 Aerle  
 32 Graf  
 33 Sharp feeling  
 34 Officer at a track event  
 38 Immigrants' quarters  
 41 Network  
 42 Learn the real nature of  
 45 Greek letter  
 47 Annexed  
 48 Fiber shrub  
 49 Awkward  
 50 "a dull moment"  
 51 Brants  
 52 Slave  
 53 Seaweed product  
 54 Fighter's maneuvers  
 56 June bug  
 59 Relative: Abba

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOGUR  
 HEWLS  
 WANEDD  
 TRIVEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: WINCE HOARY GENTLE RITUAL  
 Answer: What he asked for at the secondhand store—ONE FOR HIS WATCH

**BOOKS**

**HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR**  
 By B.H. Liddell Hart, Putnam, 768 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WHAT is made startlingly clear in B. H. Liddell Hart's magisterial survey of the battles of World War II is that it was truly a "world" war. All over the planet, men were killing or being killed and not always belligerents. Names that would never enter our consciousness were part of the morning's headlines: Port Moresby and Dutch Harbor, Kwajalein and El Alamein, Monte Cassino and Corregidor.

Liddell Hart never lets us forget the colossal scale of the conflict. For he does not treat each of the campaigns as separate entities, but dovetails the theater so that it is in the washing, a globe turning in slow motion as the events unfold before us.

The span in time was large enough, but the technological changes unmeasurable. At the beginning of the war, the Poles met the German Stukas with cavalry charges. At the end, the Americans used the ultimate equation of nuclear physics: the atom bomb. The other consequences of the war cannot be charted even now, a quarter of a century later.

But the author, who died last year, bothers with none of these things—only with the way men went about destroying their enemies. His history has the appearance of a communique and is of greater objectivity. It is completely free of emotion or strong feeling or moral judgments. There is no right or wrong, only success and failure. Although his heroes appear to lean to the European way, his book is judicious in proportion, balance, in emphasis and almost joyous in judgment. It is thoroughly without art or artifice. It was made not to entice but to inform.

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His judgment is that Montgomery did not act in the optimum after the Normandy landing and that if the fuel needed for Patton had not been diverted to the British general in September, 1944, the war might have ended shortly instead of months later. So strongly does the author hold this view that it is one of the few places in the book where he loses a little of his calm.

If the book has a hero, it is Gen. Manstein that tanks could get through the Ardennes made the blitzkrieg plan for attacking France workable. And Guderian's own understanding and use of armor proved him to be the most decisive and outstanding soldier in the overrunning of the West. Liddell Hart seems to have no doubt that Guderian's performance as the commander of tank forces that raced through France was the most brilliant of all the feats in the war, both in the military and in the political sense.

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Anderson Plays Peek-a-Boo

Foster Jabs Way To Title Defense

By Dave Brady

TAMPA, Fla., April 24 (AP)—Bob Foster peppered the challenger with jabs and scored a unanimous decision in the sixth defense of his position as the title.

Bucks Defeat Bullets, Lead Series by 2-0

BALTIMORE, April 25 (AP)—The Milwaukee Bucks made 14 3-point shots in the third quarter to crush the Baltimore Bullets 122-83, today to take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven games National Basketball Association championship finals.

Law Alexander scored ten of his 17 points in the third period as the Bucks outscored Baltimore 38-23, today to take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven games National Basketball Association championship finals.

Law Alexander scored eight points during the string while continuing to control the boards for the Eastern Conference champions.

Oscar Robertson had 22 points for the Milwaukee and had ten assists in addition to picking off 10 rebounds. Alexander had 24 rebounds and hit 13 of 23 shots from the floor.

The Bucks made a game of it in the first half, which ended with Milwaukee on top, 49-45, though the Bulls hit 50 percent of their field-goal tries in the first two periods.

Bill Sign Posters CHICAGO, April 25 (UPI)—The Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association announced yesterday they had signed Howard Porter of Villanova, the most talented player of the National Basketball Association tournament.

Colonels Capture Eastern Playoff Against Squires

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels defeated the Virginia Squires, 129-77, last night to win the Eastern Division playoff championship, four games to two.

The Colonels, leading 91-88, scored open last night's close game with 13 straight points to win the championship round.

The Stars Zemo Beaty led all stars with 32 points and grabbed 10 rebounds.

Nicklaus Leads Champs by 5

LANCASTER, Calif., April 25 (UPI)—There is nothing like a good round to stir the nerves in a tournament.

Barber's game floundered on the front side of this 7,114-yard course that all 35 eligible contestants admit is one of the most rugged tests that they face all year.

Barber took a 40 on the outgoing nine, getting a double-bogey five at the par-three seventh, a water hole, where there is an artificial water to the left of the green.

Foster peppered the challenger with jabs and scored a unanimous decision in the sixth defense of his position as the title.

The World Boxing Association withdrew Foster's crown last year, claiming he had not defended often enough against top opponents.

Scoring was by three judges but not by referee Lee Sala. Sam Klein had it 148-139, Bob Diaz 145-140, and Floyd Golden 149-138 as scores were announced after each round to a national television audience.

The fight marked the first title defense in which Foster did not score a knockout. His official weight was 170-1/4, but trainer Billy Edwards said the scale was wrong. He insisted that Foster weighed 174.

Anderson, 172-1/2, tore after Foster at the opening bell and scored a swinging right to the hip but immediately began dancing in wide strides to either side of the champion from Silver Spring, Md.

Anderson did win the round by scoring heavily with a double left hook to the head and a right cross. That was his last gasp.

Anderson, 36, apparently landed on firing Foster, 32, by sailing a fast pace. The champion did not take the bait.

The victory was the 43d in 48 bouts for Foster, who has five defeats. The loss was the sixth in 40 bouts and fifth in the last seven for Anderson, who also drew once.

Liquori Completes 2 Victories For Villanova in Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (UPI)—Marty Liquori of Villanova wound up an undefeated Penn Relays career yesterday, but was about the only measure of form to survive a string of surprises at the 77th annual track and field carnival.

Liquori, who anchored Villanova's victorious distance medley team Friday, returned to run the last leg on the Wildcats' four-mile and two-mile units.

The 21-year-old senior fiddled with Karl Thomson of Penn State during the mile leg of the four-mile relay and even allowed Thomson to turn a 20-yard deficit into a five-yard lead before pulling away to a seven-yard victory.

Liquori's mile time, four minutes 8.1 seconds, was hardly impressive. But when he out-kicked Joe Savage, the fine Manhattan freshman, in a thrilling stretch duel during the two-mile relay, the performance confirmed Liquori's competitive spirit and physical readiness for further tests.

On Friday, Liquori ran a 4:04.1 mile on Villanova's winning distance medley team. After the race, Liquori said he had wanted a 3:55 mile to "payche out" Jim Ryan for their "dream mile" on May 16 in the King Games.

On second thought, Liquori said, "It's probably better that I don't know what I can do."

In other events in the two-day meet, Adelphi won the Intercollegiate Athletic Association 440-yard relay; C. W. Post took the ICAAA sprint medley relay and South Carolina took the championship sprint medley relay.



EYE CLOSER—Light-heavyweight titleholder Bob Foster connects with left jab to face of challenger Ray Anderson as champ successfully defended his title by gaining decision.

Hawks Tie Series With Rangers

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks scored three second-period goals, breaking open a tight game, and went on to a 7-1 victory over the New York Rangers in their Stanley Cup playoff game today.

The victory squared the best-of-seven National Hockey League semi-final series at 2-2 with game No. 5 scheduled for Chicago Tuesday.

White's screen shot beat goalie Ed Giacomin at 5:45, and then O'Shea, on a two-on-one break, scored at 7:28.

Bobby Hull, successful in the first three games of this series, assisted on both goals.

Before the period was over, Stan Mikita had ballooned Chicago's lead to 4-0.

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Porsches Endure at Monza With 1-2 Finish; Alfa Third

MONZA, Italy, April 25 (UPI)—Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Jackie Oliver of Britain drove their five-liter Gulf-Porsche 917K to a record victory in the sixth Monza 1,000-kilometers auto race.

The victory was the fourth in five endurance races this season for the Porsches, pushing the West German manufacturer a step closer towards retention of its world sports car championship.

Rodriguez, who won in 1970 in partnership with Leo Kinnunen of Finland in a Porsche 917, and Oliver covered the 174 laps in four hours 14:32.6 minutes, for a speed of 235.833 kilometers per hour.

The time eclipsed the record set last year by Rodriguez and Kinnunen.

The Porsche driven by Jo Siffert of Switzerland and England's Derek Bell came in second but Alfa Romeo 33-2s took third, fourth and fifth in the 12th-lap smashup knocked out two of the highly-favored Ferrari entries, including the prototype of Belgian Jackie Ickx.

The crash involved four cars and injured Swiss driver Willi Meier. Four spectators were splashed with burning gasoline from his wrecked Porsche 907.

Meier suffered a broken right leg, abrasions, contusions and was suffering from shock.

The Porsche victory, the second for the Rodriguez-Oliver duo, who won the 24 hours of Daytona Beach, followed Porsche triumphs, the 1,000-kilometers of Buenos Aires and the 12 hours of Sebring, along with Daytona Beach.

The other 1971 victory went to Alfa Romeo, April 3, at Brands Hatch.

Porsche now has 40 points, to 33 for Alfa Romeo and 16 for Ferrari in their battle for the 1971 manufacturers title. Seven races remain.

The crackup on the 12th lap came when Arturo Merzario, driving a five-liter Ferrari 512M, rammed into the Porsche 908 driven by Meier and jammed him into the guardrail.

Meier leaped out of his car as it burst into flames.

Two other cars, one of them a Ferrari 312 driven by Ickx, swerved to avoid the wreck and struck the guardrail. None of the other drivers were injured, but their cars were out of the running.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES NATIONAL LEAGUE San Francisco 6-0 Pittsburgh 2-0 Philadelphia 2-0 Cincinnati 2-0

AMERICAN LEAGUE Minnesota 10-0 New York 7-0 Chicago 6-0 Detroit 5-0

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Dodgers' Singer Wins Opener

Gullet Pitches Reds to Split

CINCINNATI, April 25 (AP)—Don Gullett fired a six-hitter and Tony Perez, who had gone 0-for-18, smashed a homer as the Cincinnati Reds blanked Los Angeles 2-0, in the nightcap of a doubleheader today to snap a four-game losing streak.

Bill Singer strayed Cincinnati on five hits as the Dodgers took the opener, 4-2, scoring all their runs in the fourth inning.

Willie Davis led off the fourth with a triple and Wes Parker singled to tie the score, 1-1. Tom Haller walked and Steve Garvey doubled to put the Dodgers in front 3-1. Willie Crawford added a sacrifice fly and Bob Valentine made it 4-1 with a run scoring single—his first hit of the season.

Cardinals 5, Phils 4 Joe Torre, hitless in four previous at-bats, ran his batting streak to 19 games with a two-out, base-loaded single that capped a three-run rally in the ninth inning and gave St. Louis a 5-4 victory over Philadelphia.

Trailing 4-2, the Cards started their winning rally with one out when Dick Selma walked pinch hitter Bob Burdette and Ted Sizemore singled. Woodie Fryman replaced Selma and Joe Hogue, another pinch hitter, singled home a run. The tying marker scored on Lou Brock's forceout.

Canadians Take Lead BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 25 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens, behind Frank Mahovlich and Jacques Laperriere, frustrated the Minnesota North Stars, 6-3, last night to take a two game to one lead in the first period of the National Hockey League Stanley Cup semi-final best-of-seven series.

Mahovlich scored one goal and assisted on two others and defenseman Laperriere pummed in a pair of goals to support the solid goaltending of Ken Dryden, who stopped 30 Minnesota shots.

The teams meet in the fourth game here tonight.

The cheers from the crowd of 15,364 had barely ceased after Murray Oliver's goal had given the Stars a 1-0 edge when Mahovlich converted Jacques Lemaire's rebound at 8:37 of the first period for a 1-1 deadlock.

Mahovlich and Lemaire teamed again in the tie-breaking tally at 17:39 of the first period. Mahovlich took the puck behind the net and centered for Lemaire.

The Canadiens then scored three goals in the first 10 1/2 minutes of the second period for a 5-1 margin. Yvan Cournoyer streaked past Minnesota's Danny Grant and beat goalie Cesar Maniago, a last-minute replacement for Gump Worsley, who was out with a groin injury.

Twins 5, Yankees 0 In the American League, Jim Kaat hurled a two-hitter and Tony Oliva belted two home runs and drove in three runs as Minnesota drubbed the New York Yankees, 5-0.

Red Sox 5, White Sox 4 Rookie Don Eddy walked Carl Yastrzemski with the bases loaded in the eighth inning, giving Boston a 5-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox that stretched their winning string to five games.

Royals 6, Indians 4 Ed Kirkpatrick and Jerry May cracked homers to drive in five of six Kansas City runs in the first inning and the Royals held on for a 6-4 victory over Cleveland, completing a sweep of their three-game series.

Senators 3, Brewers 2 Tenth-inning singles by Don

Senators 3, Brewers 2 Tenth-inning singles by Don

Senators 3, Brewers 2 Tenth-inning singles by Don

West. Frank Howard and Tom McCraw gave Washington a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee.

The hits all came off reliever Dick Ellsworth.

The Senators tied the score

in trouble in the top of the seventh when he walked three men to load the bases. Agee then hit his second home run of the year into the centerfield bleachers.

Clarence Gaston tripled in the eighth inning and scored on Ollie Brown's infield single as San Diego snapped its eight-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over Atlanta.

Padres 5, Braves 2

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Grand Slam by Green Gives A's 7th Straight

OAKLAND, April 25 (UPI)—Dick Green's grand slam homer was the key blow in a five-run, sixth-inning rally that carried the Oakland A's to their seventh straight victory, 5-4 over the Detroit Tigers.

Jim Hunter went the distance to even his record at 2-2 and gave the Oakland pitching staff its seventh complete game in the last eight plays. Hunter struck out nine batters, walked one and scattered five hits. He helped his cause with three hits in four at-bats and the 13th of four Detroit pitchers for ten hits.

Twins 11, Yankees 8

Minnesota outlasted New York, 11-8, in the 11th inning yesterday in a game that saw the Yankees set a major league season high for futility by stranding 20 base runners.

Harmon Killebrew's two-run single in the 11th keyed the Twins' victory after the Yankees had tied it at 8-8 with three runs in the bottom of the 10th.

The Twins' Paul Rattiff and Tony Oliva and Thurman Munson and Roy White of New York homered. Killebrew also had two doubles.

Angels 7, Orioles 4

Roger Repoz smashed a grand slam homer with one out in the ninth inning to give California a 7-4 comeback victory over Baltimore and snap a four-game Angels losing streak.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 2

Eighth-inning homers by George Scott and Billy Conigliaro cracked a 2-2 tie and gave Boston its fourth straight victory, 4-3 over the Chicago White Sox.

Scott's homer, his second in as many days, came with one out

Senators 3, Brewers 2

Senators 3, Brewers 2

Senators 3, Brewers 2

Senators 3, Brewers 2

Senators 3, Brewers 2

3-2 in the ninth against starter Skip Lockwood on McGraw's double and Dick Billings' pinch single before Ken Sanders and Ellsworth retired Tim Cullen and Mike Epstein with the bases loaded.

Observer

The Midnight Bells

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The telephone was ringing. Sam sat up in bed, struggling upward out of deep sleep, fumbled in the dark and when he had found the light switch, looked at his watch. It was 1 a.m.

"Wake up and answer the phone," he said to Kate, his wife.

"Why can't you answer it?" she murmured. "I'm having a great dream right now. The children have all just made the honor roll and the mayor's about to cut the property tax. Marcello Mastroluni has invited me to dine with him in Naples and..."

"I don't want to be caught at the phone," Sam said. "It's 1 a.m. At this time of night there are a lot of people I would rather not be in for."

Kate opened her eyes and listened. Yes, the telephone was ringing. All right. She put her feet on the floor and yawned and with her legs extended under the bed for her slippers.

"If it's Martha Mitchell," said Sam, "and she wants to denounce Sen. Fulbright, the Supreme Court, the peace movement or the press, tell her I'm out. If she wants to blast Nixon, the DAR or J. Edgar Hoover, I'll speak to her."

The phone continued to ring as Kate stood up and stretched. "Suppose she wants to attack the astronauts," Kate said.

Sam did not even consider this possibility, because another, even more imposing, thought had occurred to him.

"Wait a minute," he said between telephone rings. "It might be Spiro."

"Not likely," said Kate. "Spiro is probably still recuperating from his last pre-dawn chat with the press."

The phone persisted. "Spiro is in great condition and can easily go again tonight," Sam said. "Find out if he wants to attack the Republican party, the White House staff or Martha Mitchell, and if he does tell me I can get to his place in 30 minutes. If not..."

Kate sat down again and yawned. "If it's Spiro," she said, "he has probably been up all night editing yesterday's front pages and he wants to show you how they should have been written."

Sam pondered that likely possibility and thought that Kate was almost certainly correct. These calls in the night! How he hated them ever since the Republicans came to Washington!

The phone rang and rang. All day long, Sam reflected, Republicans were so proper in their gray wool, their sparse hair, their mouth-slightly-up-at-the-corners good-decent-folks smiles.

Then, at midnight—midnight affected them the way a full moon affected Lon Chaney Jr. The ringing rang relentlessly.

"Of course it could be Marlene," Kate murmured, referring to their collegiate daughter.

"If it's Marlene," said Sam, lying back on his pillow, she wants me to wire her \$50 immediately.

Kate closed her eyes. She was making an intense effort to will herself into a restaurant overlooking the Bay of Naples.

The phone rang as though it intended to ring forever.

"I think," said Sam, drawing the blankets about him, "that there is a very good chance that it is a machine calling." His speech was becoming slurred.

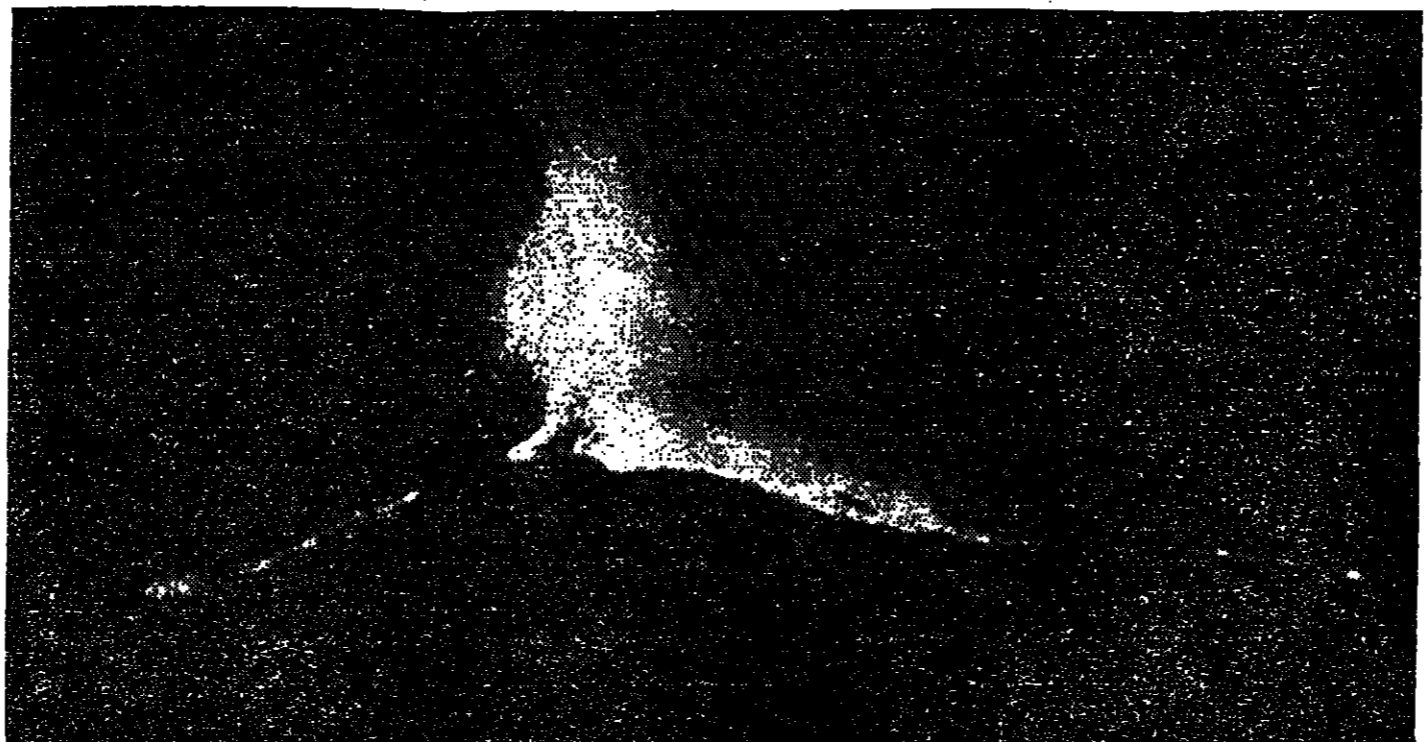
"Maybe one of those machines that rings you up and invites you to a banquet. Almost unconsciously, he found the light switch and turned it off. He banqueted at which real estate men who are selling swampland in Florida threaten to ring your phone at 1 a.m. for the rest of your life, or until you buy a piece of swamp. A swamp in which..."

The phone rang, but it was dispirited now, and tired.

Kate was beaming across a restaurant table at Marcello, and Vesuvius was smoking in the background, and Kate was delighted to discover that she was, suddenly, perfectly fluent in Italian, and Marcello was saying, "I am especially happy to inform you that the federal government plans to give you a huge refund on your income tax..."



Baker



Mt. Etna at night, a regional asset.

After Three Years of Silence

Etna's Eruption a Boon for Sicily's Tourism

By Paul Hofmann

CATANIA, Sicily, April 25 (NYT)—Europe's largest active volcano, Mount Etna, is spewing masses of molten rock and, every now and then, a few incandescent boulders in its present eruption, the 11th in this century, and is attracting thousands of sightseers.

The people who live on the 10,735-foot slopes are more pleased than frightened. Lava slowly streaming down from two groups of new lateral craters some 10,000 feet up on the south side has destroyed an observatory near the summit and damaged the 13-year-old cableway.

However, none of the farms and many villages on the lower, extremely fertile, area of the cone-shaped volcano are threatened and no one is preparing to flee. [More lava today slowly flowed down the slopes of Mount Etna and threatened the intermediary station of a cable car, which used to take tourists and scientists up to the volcano's summit, Reuters reported.]

Etna reawakened after three years with the roar of explosions on April 5—just in time to offer Easter vacationers one of nature's great shows.

"If the mountain keeps behaving the way it has been these last few weeks, we can only be grateful," said Eufemia Russo, who sells picture postcards at Nicolosi, the village closest to the eruption area. "It would be great for business if the mountain just kept rumbling on until autumn."

To the wine and citrus growers, truck farmers and tourist guides who live on and around Etna, one of the world's most densely populated nonindustrial areas, the volcano is "the mountain," a capricious monster that seems good-natured enough now but has been terribly destructive in the past.

Prof. Forza Wezel, who teaches geophysics at Catania University and recently spent a year at U.S. scientific institutions, said that there would probably be ups and downs in activity during the next few weeks or months.

"We are becoming more and more convinced that volcano eruptions, like earthquakes, are interconnected with a host of other natural phenomena," he said.

Prof. Alfredo Rietmann, president of the Catania-based International Volcanological Center, sees no imminent danger for the villages. An Etna veteran, Prof. Rietmann, who taught at Catania University until his retirement a few years ago, has been climbing close to the snow-capped summit almost daily during the current eruptions.

Tourists can get as high as the intermediate stop on the cableway, at about 7,500 feet, but are dissuaded by policemen from climbing much beyond that. The upper section of the cableway shut down when a lava stream enveloped the terminal building early this month.

The most spectacular eruption in this century occurred in 1911, when 79 craters and cracks burst in the northeastern flank, throwing out millions of tons of lava in only two weeks.

PEOPLE: Lennons Derry 'Kidnap' Charge

Former Beatle John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, flew to Paris Saturday night from Palma de Mallorca, leaving behind an unresolved accusation of "kidnapping" brought by Mrs. Lennon's former husband. Earlier, the Lennons denied they had attempted to abduct 7-year-old Kyoko Cox. Yoko's daughter by her ex-husband, American Anthony Cox. The couple, however, was put under the jurisdiction of a Spanish court until resolution of the charges brought by Cox. The Lennons, who arrived in Palma on Wednesday, explained through spokesman Les Perrin that they had driven on Friday to Calas de Mallorca to visit Kyoko at her school and take her shopping. (Kyoko had been living in Mallorca with her father during the winter and spring.)

"The child," continued Perrin, "recognizing her mother, ran forward and clung to her in an embrace. Yoko carried the child to her car and drove back to the Hotel Melia, where she and John had been staying. Yoko was concerned about her daughter's health and as she appeared to be running a fever, it was therefore decided to call a doctor... To the astonishment of both Yoko and John, simultaneous with the arrival of the doctor, members of the local police also appeared. From what the police stated, it appeared that Mr. Cox had lodged a complaint stating that Kyoko had been abducted by two strangers... It should be emphasized that when the marriage of Mrs. Lennon and Mr. Cox was annulled, no order for custody of Kyoko was made in favor of either party. Lennon is of course most anxious to obtain custody of her daughter as she is concerned about the child's health and education."

Following an all-night investigation of Cox's charge, the Lennons were told they could leave Mallorca, but ordered to report to the court on the first and 15th days of every month until the case is resolved. The court gave Cox custody of Kyoko pending further inquiries.

You call it what you want to call it and we'll call it what we want to call it, but the AP calls it "cow chips" in one dispatch and "cow pats" in a later bulletin, and the point is that Oklahoma Governor David Hall can throw it further than any other politician in the state. Hall, competing in the politicians' section

of the annual state cow-chip toss, firing a "kibbled" cow-chip of the stuff 80 feet to beat out Congressman John (Happy) Campy's 56-foot effort and Rep. Marvin McKee's throw which "barely registered." Best throw of the day at Beaver, Okla., was the 190-foot toss by E.J. Cash, who isn't even in politics yet.

Shirley Temple Black has fulfilled a "lifelong ambition" to spend a birthday in Egypt, realizing the dream on her 33d as guest of Egypt's UN delegation. The former child star, now a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN, "told them I would come only if I could see the pyramids and the Nile and walk a bit in the steps of my favorite queen, Cleopatra. One is really sucked in by the sense of history. It's a gorgeous feeling," Mrs. Black said. She also called on Foreign Minister Mahmoud El-Bad in her capacity as American member of the UN Committee on Human Environment, told the press, "At the age of three I lived in a make-believe world, but now I feel it is much better to be in the real world to touch and feel real problems."

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